The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 26, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth DAY of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. M. CARLE, President.

F. E. TOWS, Secretary.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT HIGH ARM "JENNIE JUNE" SEWING MACHINE.

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In case of the bells (the marriage bells) we have just the garments and other necessary articles to make the wardrobe complete—from $50.00 to $300.00—entire outfits.

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Prices Guaranteed to Be the Lowest.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of McDermid, Russ & Co. expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

McDERMID, RUSS & CO.

CHICAGO, May 8, 1884.

The commission business will be continued by J. J. McDermid and C. W. Smith, under the firm name of McDermid & Co., who solicit a continuance of the late firm's patronage.

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(Daily, Weekly, and Monthly), with job rooms and bindery, situated in a thriving, stable Illinois manufacturing city of 7,000 population. Profits eight to ten thousand dollars per annum. Price $4,000 cash. Only reason for selling, the ill-health of the manager. Address G., Tribune office.

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Aug. 25, 1882.

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WANTS ALL THE BOYS TO KNOW THAT HE IS GIVING AWAY SWISS AND WATERBURY WATCHES, STEM-WINDERS, AND VERY DECENT TIMEKEEPERS THEY ARE, TO ALL CUSTOMERS WHO BUY HERE $12.50 WORTH OF CLOTHING OR MORE.

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Boys' Suits at $4.87.

THEY'LL FIT LADS FROM 12 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, AND ANY FAIR-MINDED MAN WILL ADMIT THESE GOODS ARE WORTH FROM $7.50 TO $9.00 A SUIT. WE WANT YOU TO MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS FROM OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING OVERCOAT AND SUIT STOCKS ENTIRELY ON THE MERITS OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES, AND WE'RE WILLING TO PLACE IN YOUR HANDS, AS HERETOFORE, OUR LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATES, WHICH UNEQUIVOCALLY WARRANT OUR STATEMENTS. THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING GOODS, AND OUR PRICES AS LOW AS EQUALLY GOOD GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR ANYWHERE IN THE WEST, THEN TAKE YOUR CHOICE—WITH EVERY CLOTHING PURCHASE OVER $12.50—VIZ.: BETWEEN A CASH DISCOUNT, A WATERBURY OR SWISS WATCH, AN ANSONIA ALARM CLOCK, OR A BOX OF SILVERWARE (ROGERS BROS.' TREBLE-PLATED GOODS). WE WANT TO MEET AND OUTDO ALL SORTS OF COMPETITION, AND CONCLUSIVELY DEMONSTRATE THAT THERE'S NO MORE LIBERAL CLOTHIER IN THE WEST THAN

F. M. ATWOOD, OF 104 & 106 Madison-st.

PRICES EXACTLY THE SAME AS HERETOFORE.

A BLOODY RIOT.

In a Conflict Between Spanish Hondurans and British Subjects Two Persons Were Killed and a Number Badly Wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 8.—[Special.]—The steamship Raleigh, Capt. Littlefield, from Honduras, one of the Bay Islands off the coast of Spanish Honduras, arrived in port this morning, bringing the particulars of a riot which occurred Sunday, April 20, which, although only two persons were killed and four wounded, has almost the consequence of an international affair. There has always existed a latent animosity between the Spanish Hondurans and the British subjects of the island, which only required free indulgence in liquor to provoke to violence.

The narrative of the officer of the Raleigh is that the day mentioned some sixty to seventy-five Hondurans assembled on one of the small keys owned by Mrs. Connell, a British subject. Rum flowed freely, and the Spaniards became drunk and boisterous. Mrs. Connell came out of her house and ordered the mob to either keep quiet or leave her premises, whereupon she was set upon and severely beaten. Help soon came to her from her countrymen on the adjoining keys, but the Hondurans made an assault upon them with their machetes, or knives. Some of the British were armed, and they made a vigorous attack on the enemy, in which two Hondurans were killed and four wounded, two of them fatally, and two of the British party badly cut. The British subjects then withdrew, taking refuge on board the Raleigh and other vessels which were lying in the harbor waiting cargoes of bananas, etc.

Monday the British reassembled in large force and retook possession of their homes, many of which had been destroyed or gutted during their absence. A number of Hondurans were arrested and their plunder retaken from them. Monday evening the principal rioters had been sentenced to imprisonment, and peace was restored. The natives, have, however, appealed to the British officials for immediate protection.

PREACHERS BOYCOTTED.

The Dissensions in the African Methodist Church in South Carolina Assuming Large Proportions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.—[Special.]—The revolt from the African Methodist Episcopal Church in this State, as predicted in these dispatches, is assuming large proportions, four churches in this immediate vicinity having thus far joined the rebels, who are led by the Rev. W. E. Johnson, formerly a State Senator and now the oldest native negro preacher in the State Conference. In three of the churches the pastors have been boycotted, and the congregations will Sunday worship in a hall which they have hired for the purpose.

Suits for eviction were instituted today in two of the churches intended to try the cities of the property. In addition to these the boycotted pastors have instituted two criminal suits against their congregations, which are now in process of trial.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church in this State has over 200 churches, with church property estimated to be worth nearly $1,000,000. The indications are that a serious cessation and long litigation will follow the suits that have been commenced.

SMALL-POX IN CANADA.

SARNIA, Ont., May 8.—[Special.]—About two weeks ago a death occurred at Point Edward from what the attending physician pronounced German measles. The undertaker who took charge of the remains was shortly after taken ill and a man who lived in the house where the death occurred was also prostrated. It turned out that both were attacked with small-pox, and upon this fact becoming known a temporary hospital was erected at an isolated point on the bay-shore, to which the sick men were at once removed. They are progressing favorably and it is believed will recover. The village authorities are exerting themselves to the utmost to stamp out the disease and prevent its spread. No cases are reported in Sarnia or in any other part of the county.

THE WHEELER TRIAL.

HAZLEHURST, Miss., May 8.—[Special.]—The trial of Wheeler for the killing of Matthews was resumed this morning. A jury was not obtained until after 4 o'clock p. m. The jurors were sworn and the case continued until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the examination of witnesses on the part of the State will begin. The jury consists of eleven white men and one negro, and as a whole is considered a fair representation of the people here and of the county.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

The Shipping Bill Passed by the Senate—A Parliamentary Tangle—Tariff Talk.

Favorable Action of the House Regarding the New Orleans Exposition Loan.

Pending Legislation—The Bankruptcy Measure—The Jeannette and Swaim Inquiries—Forestry.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

A CURIOUS PARLIAMENTARY TANGLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—The Senate adopted substantially the Frye Shipping bill with some important modifications, then substituted for it the Dingley House bill with the additions contained in the Senate bill, adopted the measure and adjourned, leaving the bill in a curious parliamentary tangle. Mr. Frye is very anxious that the bill shall become a law at this session, and he took advantage of precedents which are regarded as unusual and unwarranted by some Senators, notably Mr. Beck, and as dangerous by others, especially Mr. Sherman, and moved that a Committee of Conference be immediately appointed without sending the bill back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments. Mr. Frye says that during his service in the House there were twenty precedents of just such a motion. Other Senators seemed to be unable to remember any. Mr. Edmunds ruled that the motion was strictly within parliamentary law and usage. The point goes over until tomorrow. The object of Mr. Frye is very evident. If he can secure a Committee of Conference from the two Houses a bill could undoubtedly be agreed upon which would come into the two bodies to be acted upon as a privileged report, and thus be pretty certain of passage. If, however, the Dingley bill, as amended by the incorporation of the main features of the Frye bill, has to go back to the House for concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments, it would go to the Speaker's table and be placed at a parliamentary disadvantage, as its opponents may interpose objections which will prevent it from being reached.

THE DISCUSSION.

As to the bill itself, it was discussed throughout the day. Mr. Morgan made one of his elaborate speeches, in the course of which he used the sinking of the State of Florida as an illustration of his opinion that in the future passenger ships built of wood should be more resorted to than those of steel and iron until we can get the latter materials so tough that they will not break. Mr. Morgan also incidentally made a declaration which, if the Senate should adopt it, may be of use to the Republican Senators if they are disposed to attempt any reduction of the sugar tariff. The point of order being raised in connection with the navigation laws, that under the Constitution a change of tariff must originate in the House, Mr. Morgan called attention to the fact that the existing Tariff law was never read in the House, all its tariff features originated in the Senate. After that precedent established by the Republican party he thought the question as to whether they had any right to make such changes would never be raised again. The section relating to bounties was retained in the bill, there being but seven votes in favor of striking it out. The House Shipping bill was made to conform to the Senate bill with substantially the following changes:

The striking out of the free ships section; the addition of the bounty section; the abolition of the tonnage tax on domestic ships, with a proviso that the tax shall not be imposed on vessels of foreign nations which do not impose dues on our ships; the addition of amendments regarding the shipping of seamen, reduction of Shipping Commissioners' fees and placing them under the control of the Treasury Department, and reduction of inspection fees.

THE CLOSING DEBATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—In the Senate the Shipping bill was taken up.

Mr. Morgan believed Americans should be permitted to buy ships wherever they pleased, and those ships should be admitted to an American registry upon first paying a duty of so much per ton as should compel them to bear their fair share of the expenses of the Government, and so as not to injure the shipbuilding interests of our own country.

Mr. Coke did not regard the provision for foreign mail pay as a subsidy. The primary difficulty was the tariff, and it was impossible to discuss it without discussing the tariff. Parties, may come, he said, and parties may go, but "a tariff for revenue only" had come to stay.

A vote was then taken on the McPherson amendment cutting off compensation for the return trip of ships that may take out United States mail. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 31.

Mr. Vest then moved his amendment relating to Shipping Commissioners, but modified it so as to make those officers accountable to the Secretary of the Treasury for their receipts and expenses, though leaving the appointment in the Circuit Court.

After debate Mr. Vest's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McPherson moved to strike out the section providing for foreign mail pay, and on that called the yeas and nay. The motion was lost—yeas 7, nays 44. The yeas were Messrs. Cockrell, Harris, Kenna, Lamar, McPherson, Van Wyck, and Vest.

This completed the consideration of the bill in the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Frye the House bill was taken from the table and, with but slight debate, amended to correspond with the bill just agreed to.

Mr. Dawes then moved an amendment to admit free of duty materials made abroad which should be used for the building in this country of ships exclusively for the foreign trade. This amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment admitting foreign-built ships to American registry under a duty of 3 per cent ad valorem. Lost—yeas 19, nays 34.

The House bill, as amended, was then passed without division or debate, and Mr. Frye at once moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. Harris raised a point of order, which the Chair overruled, saying it was in accordance with the principles and usages of parliamentary law, although instances were rare where either House asked for such a committee at this stage.

Mr. Beck appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Frye said he had known it to be done twenty times in the House.

Mr. Bayard inquired if there was a precedent for it in the Senate.

The Chair stated a precedent in the case of the Sundry Civil bill, March 3, 1879.

Mr. Beck thought owing to the unusual pressure before adjournment that unanimous consent may have been given.

Mr. Frye read from Jefferson's Manual to justify his motion.

Mr. Sherman hoped the question would be allowed to lie over till tomorrow.

Mr. Frye said he understood the bill was passed, and the only question pending was as to a Committee of Conference.

The Chair stated that the bill could not go to the House until this question was disposed of.

Mr. Beck said he had not withdrawn his appeal.

Mr. Frye was proceeding to say that "if the bill went to the House——" when the Chair announced that references to the House of Representatives were not in order.

Mr. Frye said he would then suppose a case. If a point of order were made against this bill in another place and it should go to a Committee of the Whole that would bury the bill.

The Chair reminded Mr. Frye that he was infringing the rule.

Mr. Frye (sotto voce)—I am much obliged to the Chair for letting me get so far.

Mr. Beck insisted there was as yet no disagreement between the two Houses. A conference could be asked for when a disagreement arose.

Mr. Conger did not see how a conference could be asked in case the bill was not returned to the Senate after leaving it.

Mr. Frye insisted that a disagreement within the meaning of the parliamentary rule arose when the Senate refused to agree to a House bill and amended it. But he would let the matter go over till morning and consider what was best to be done. He might ask unanimous consent for a call of the yeas and nays on the bill in the morning.

Adjourned.

WHY A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE WAS DESIRED.

Senator Frye's purpose in requesting a conference upon the Shipping bill before it goes back to the House for concurrence in the Senate Blaine matter is to secure for it when it reaches that body the privilege which a Conference Committee report always has of immediate consideration. He believes that in the present condition of the business of the House if the measure goes there in the usual way its enemies may send it to the Committee of the Whole, where it would be buried under a mass of matter already pending there. Although the bill has been passed by the Senate, it is not released from that body until Mr. Frye's motion for the Committee of Conference is disposed of. Mr. Frye said before adjournment that he might not press the motion tomorrow, but in its stead might ask unanimous consent for an aye and no vote upon the bill, it having had its final passage without division. His purpose in this will be to send the measure to the House with such prestige as may be conferred by a strong vote in its favor in the Senate. To ask a conference upon amendments which have not been considered by both Houses, and to ask for an aye and no vote upon the bill already passed, and not proposed for consideration, are unusual, almost unprecedented, proceedings.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL LOANING IT $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—There was a contest in the House between the friends of different measures. Mr. Stockslager, of Indiana, Chairman of the Public Buildings Committee, was intensely anxious to have passed by the House the bills favorably reported by the Committee of the Whole, especially the one providing for a building at New Albany, Ind. Upon the passage of this bill, it is said, depends Stockslager's chance for a renomination to Congress. He failed, and was unhappy all day. The bill for a new library building for Congress was a special order, and its friends attempted to secure its consideration. The also failed, as did Mr. Payson, who tried to have brought up the unfinished business, which is the bill to forfeit the land-grant of the Oregon Central Railroad Company. Mr. Holman then tried to have the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills, but he failed. Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, had been fighting during the whole time for the consideration of the bill to appropriate $1,000,000 to aid the cotton exposition at New Orleans, and he finally won. A few constitutional lawyers opposed the measure on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Mr. Hiscock, who really favored the bill, has been disgusted with the constitutional arguments always brought forward whenever a measure for the benefit of any Northern State is under consideration, also raises the constitutional question. He wanted to know how the State rights Democrats of the South could conscientiously support a measure of its sort for New Orleans when they could not do so for Philadelphia or New York. He annoyed the Southern friends of the measure considerably, but finally withdrew his opposition.

The bill which passed appropriates $1,000,000 in the shape of a loan, to be repaid out of the surplus receipts of the exposition. The assets of the Exposition Company will also be subject to the Government lien.

PENDING LEGISLATION.

IMPORTANT BILLS WHICH HAVE SOME CHANCE OF BECOMING LAWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—There is a better disposition manifested to pass the more important bills upon the calendar than there was immediately after the defeat of the Morrison measure. There is less talk that the best Democratic policy will be to pass the appropriation bills only, and then to adjourn. There are many measures upon the calendar in which the members, irrespective of party, are interested, and they will not be willing to allow the session to end without endeavoring to secure action upon them. The grand old Democratic party" as an abstraction is not as near to the individual member as is his own district. There are three important financial measures pending in which the leading men on both sides take an active interest. They are the Funding bill, the Dingley bill, which authorizes the investment in bonds of the money held for the redemption of bank-notes, and the bill for the retirement of the trade-dollar. The support of these measures is not divided along the party line. Both of the funding bills pending bear the names of Democrats—McPherson and Potter—and both are strongly urged by the banks and business men. The McPherson bill, which authorizes the issue of circulation to the amount of the face value of the bonds deposited as security, occupies a much better position than the Potter bill. It has passed the Senate, has been reported favorably by a unanimous vote, and is upon the calendar. It was not amended in any particular. Its friends will endeavor to pass it without an amendment, so that it will not again have to run the gauntlet of the Senate.

The Potter bill is very much preferred by some of the soundest financial thinkers, as it provides a permanent system, is not so dependent upon fluctuations, and is not so temporary an expedient as the McPherson bill is. But the former has not yet been considered by the Ways and Means Committee, to which it has been referred. It is very much at a disadvantage as compared with the McPherson bill, which only needs the favorable action of the House and of the President to become a law. The Potter bill is also before a committee, the leaders of which have lost their interest in legislation.

It is stated by members of the Ways and Means Committee that it has been announced in the committee that there will be no more general legislation considered by it at this session. This is interpreted to mean that the managers, chagrined at the defeat of the Tariff bill, have decided upon a policy of inaction. This may have had reference, however, only to the tariff and internal revenue.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

WORKING UP SENTIMENT IN ITS FAVOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—During the last week scarcely a day has elapsed that the members of the House have not received one or more circulars from trade organizations giving reasons why the Bankruptcy bill should become a law. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has been particularly active in supporting the measure. The Southern journals known to favor the bill have been closely scanned and every paragraph bearing upon the subject has been reprinted and distributed through the mails to members of the House. The result is, that the friends of the bill believe that the opposition has decreased to such an extent that there will be little difficulty in securing the necessary two-thirds vote to insure its consideration. Representative Collins, who has charge of the measure, will make another attempt one week from Monday next to have the rules suspended and a day set for consideration. He is confident that if this can be done the bill will pass substantially as it came from the Senate, and he says that he has been assured by several members who are opposed to bankruptcy legislation that they are willing that the question shall be taken up and disposed of. This statement, together with the known desire of many Democrats to accomplish something, makes it extremely probable that the bill will pass before Congress adjourns.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

HINDERMAN'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Seaman Nindermann resumed his testimony before the Jeannette investigating committee this morning. While at Bulun Melville said to witness that he did not care a d——n for Capt. De Long, but was sorry for those whom the Captain had dragged with him to death. When Collins' body was found his face had a "hard" expression and his fists were clenched.

In answer to Judge Curtis witness said that in his opinion Collins was detailing something at the time of his death, but the committee struck out the question and answer.

JOHN P. JACKSON.

John P. Jackson, Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, testified that he met Lieut. Danenhower at Irkutsk, and had conversed with him there about the expedition. Lieut. Danenhower there had said to him that it seemed that if the course of the whole boat had been reached a month sooner, Norris and Nindermann met, and De Long and his party saved. There could be no doubt, witness said, of this. He had written it in long-hand at Danenhower's dictation. He had been told by Newcomb and Hartlett that Collins had papers on his person during the retreat, which were not found on his body. The witness and members of the expedition had commented unfavorably to him on the delays during the retreat, and had said they caused the calamity. Newcomb and others had spoken of the bad treatment of Collins, and said Melville caused it. Witness' letters to the Herald were written chiefly from Danenhower's dictation. Witness thought the delay at Grassnoi Navolore was decidedly too long and quite unnecessary, and that if Melville had left Grassnoi Navolore when he had the first opportunity De Long's party would have been saved. His opinion was gathered from conversation with the natives and from observation. The party at any rate should have gone in sleds earlier than they did. Melville had said there were no dogs. This was so, witness said, but it was because Melville, by his bad treatment of the natives, had frightened them and caused them to send the dogs away. "The jealousy between different members of Melville's party," witness continued, "was doubtless the reason nobody was sent with Kusma to Bulun after all." He had been informed that Bartlett offered to walk there and had been told to shut up his "G—d d——d mouth." Kusma's delay in returning from Bulun was because his companion met some friends there and got drunk. "When he did return with news of Nindermann and Noros Melville was aroused to activity, but, alas! it was too late." De Long's party had kept signal fires burning which could have been seen twenty-five or thirty miles, and witness said he had heard De Long had continually expressed surprise at not being rescued. The chief cause of the loss of De Long's party was doubtless his devotion to his men and his refusal to leave most of them behind; this caused slow progress. Mrs. Kusma had told witness that the natives had come upon a broken Winchester rifle, left by the Captain's party in a hut, and had found footsteps there not over two days old; that the natives followed the footsteps a short distance and then abandoned the search. This was kept quiet by the natives to conceal their negligence.

Both Nindermann and Noros had told witness that De Long frequently expressed surprise that a search-party had not found them. Witness had no doubt that if a thorough attempt at rescue had been made all but one or two of De Long's party would have been saved. The search was not commenced in time. The entire search was badly conducted by Melville, he thought. Melville was very ungentlemanly and retarded witness in his search after facts connected with the expedition.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

THE HOUSE THREATENED WITH ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC "REFORM" BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—There are a few hopeful Democrats who still believe that by some hook or crook a Tariff bill will be brought in and passed before adjournment. One of them said today that "something will yet be done at tariff revision." He had no definit information on which to base that opinion, but he had so high an estimate of the good sense of the American people that he believed that they would insist upon something being done. There is some vain talk about a Tariff bill to be brought forward by the protection wing of the Democratic party. This bill, it is said, will place on the free list a large number of articles now dutiable. Of course, tariff bills may be brought in by protectionists or by others, but unless two-thirds of the House will suspend the rules and pass a measure it must be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, the majority of which is opposed to any further effort at tariff legislation at this session.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXATION.

There is a better prospect, however, that something may be done as to internal-revenue taxation. A strong effort in that direction will undoubtedly be made, either through the Ways and Means Committee or by an appeal directly to the House. Mr. Kasson's bill to repeal the tobacco tax is before the committee, and several influential members of the committee are disposed to favor it. It may, therefore, be found practicable to secure some committee action after time shall have soothed the wounded feelings of Chairman Morrison, who at present is disposed to do nothing. The Southern men are extremely anxious that there shall be a reduction or repeal of the tobacco tax, and a repeal of the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and other fruits. They have appointed a committee to take the subject into consideration. It was to hold a meeting today, but that was found impracticable on account of the fact that most of the Southern men were engaged in the discussion of the Exposition bill. Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, who is Chairman of the committee, said this afternoon that he had very strong hopes that a bill will be passed repealing the tobacco tax and the tax on fruit spirits. If it is found impossible to secure action by the Ways and Means Committee on such a measure, an effort will be made to put it through the House under a suspension of the rules. It is not likely that the discussion of any Internal-Revenue bill which may be brought up will greatly prolong the session.

ADJOURNMENT.

It seems to be generally expected that an adjournment will be reached about June 30, and it is understood that a majority of the Ways and Means Committee favors sending to the Senate a joint resolution providing for an adjournment sine die June 30. Such a resolution would indicate a probability that the session might end ten days later. But some Republicans oppose any adjournment until after the Democratic Convention. The articles most talked about by the Republicans for tax-reduction are tobacco and sugar. The Democrats say that the sugar duty is the nearest a revenue duty that there is on the whole list, and that so long as it is necessary to derive a considerable revenue from customs it will be unwise to materially change the sugar-duty.

HEWITT.

Mr. Hewitt contemplates introducing a bill relating to the tariff. It is possible that it will be a measure to which some of the various plans for an enlargement of the free list or a reduction of duties may be attached. Mr. Hewitt's bill relates primarily to administrative reform, and to the correction of many inequalities which have been discovered since the tariff revision; but if the Ways and Means Committee shall be disposed to consider and report this bill for passage it would be germane to send to it propositions to reduce the tariff, and it could be made the basis for a reopening of the entire question.

THE SWAIM CASE.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY BY BANKER BATEMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The entire session of the Swaim court of inquiry today up to 2 o'clock, when a recess was taken, was occupied in the cross-examination of Bateman. This cross-examination was directed principally to showing that there had been dissatisfaction on the part of Gen. Swaim with respect to the manner in which certain business had been transacted for him by Bateman & Co., with the object, as Mr. Calkins, counsel for Swaim, explained to the court, of showing that there might have been an honest difference of opinion between Swaim and Bateman as to the accounts of the former. The principal transactions about which Bateman was examined were the purchase of a claim pending before the French and American Claims Commission, on an award made by that commission, and the purchase of 4,000 shares of Columbia copper-mining stock. Mr. Calkins endeavored to secure an acknowledgment from witness that Gen. Swaim had authorized him to purchase an award already made to one D. Antrui by the French and American Claims Commission instead of an unsettled claim which was purchased by witness. The latter, however, insisted that his instructions were to purchase the claim, and he asserted that at the time these instructions were given no award had been made by the commission. The claim purchased was for $2,000, and Gen. Swaim had deposited with the firm of Bateman & Co. a check for $1,000 with which to purchase it. The amount this deposited was credited, not to Swaim, but to D. Antrui, who gave his note, secured by the transfer of his claim to Bateman & Co., for $6,000. This claim had not yet been decided, and the $1,000 paid in by Gen. Swaim remained on the books of Bateman & Co. to the credit of D. Antrui.

Witness was questioned about the Columbia Copper Mine stock purchased by Bateman & Co. for Gen. Swaim, and said he advised Gen. Swaim. He said he told him certain gentlemen, including ex-Senator Windom, had organized the Columbia Copper Mines, and had got their stock on the "ground floor" plan, having paid 25 and 50 cents for what was then selling on the market for $2.50; that the company had got control of the outlying mining districts in Minnesota, and proposed to organize Columbia No. 2 and Columbia No. 3. "Then I had been offered a chance to get in—in fact, that I had been offered the Presidency of one of the companies, but inasmuch as the chance a certain Senator who was to be President did not come to me until his election came off in Wisconsin," Witness suggested to Swaim that it was a good investment. Swaim was engaged in stock speculations, and statements of his account were furnished him. Gen. Swaim sometimes complained of not understanding them, and came to the office to have them explained. He once explained that he had given an order to sell his Omaha preferred at 103½, and instead of that the firm had sold it at the market rates, making a difference of $82.50, which the bank thereupon credited to his account. In conversation with Gen. Swaim, after he had learned of the duplication of Morrow's pay accounts, Swaim in talking of the matter tapped himself on the head with his finger and said: "The old gent didn't get left." Witness supposed he alluded to his having secured his loan to Morrow by a bill of sale on Morrow's piano.

Witness said on investigation that he found two banks in Washington holding Col. Morrow's pay vouchers for $2,000 each, besides his own bank, which was involved for $1,500, and two other banks that had $1,500 between them. Col. Morrow drew up an agreement which witness took to these bankers that all his pay, except a reasonable sum for living expenses, should be assigned to a trustee to be appointed by the bankers, and he signed a power of attorney authorizing this trustee to receive his pay. Gen. Swaim, witness said, was aware of this arrangement. Witness had asked his advice about certain details of arrangement. Witness thought also that the arrangement was known of at the War Department.

"I understand," said the witness, "that the terms of the compromise were submitted to the Secretary of War by the Paymaster-General." This statement caused a little sensation in the court.

"You say you understand that?" said Gen. Pope. "Do you know that?"

"I was so informed," said the witness, "by Assistant Paymaster-General Carr. He said, as I recollect, that the matter had been submitted to the Secretary, who had issued an order that no payment should be made to Col. Morrow or to any other point than here. I will say right here that I am not satisfied clearly whether he referred then to the Secretary of War or the General of the Army. It was the one in authority here at that time."

Bateman was questioned as to the circumstances leading up to the suit entered against him by Humphrey on the 2d inst. He said that when he heard that Humphrey had presented the due bill for payment he sent for him and said to him: "Swaim is making a cat's-paw of you," and showed him Swaim's check drawing out his balance, whereupon Humphreys said: "Swaim cannot make a cat's-paw of me," and left. Within about two months afterwards suit was brought on the note. In the meantime he (witness) had not gone to Swaim about it.

Being asked why he had not seen Swaim witness replied:

"Because I considered it a mild species of blackmail, and paid no attention to it."

AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is learned at the War Department that no charges for duplication of pay accounts were ever preferred against Col. Morrow at the department, nor any communication or information on that subject ever received there. The only action ever taken in his case by the Secretary of War was to pass upon a request made by Col. Morrow to the Paymaster-General that his pay might be stopped in all places except Washington to enable him to relieve himself from debt. This request was submitted to the Secretary of War by the Acting Paymaster-General. The Secretary declined to place his name upon the usual stoppage-circular, on the ground that he had not the right to do so, but to enable Col. Morrow to arrange to free himself from his indebtedness the Secretary informed the Paymaster-General that he had no objection to his making such arrangements as would insure the payment of Col. Morrow's pay vouchers by only one Paymaster, stationed in Washington. The question of prosecuting him or refraining from prosecuting him was never considered by the Secretary of War. When, however, a short time subsequently, charges of drunkenness were preferred against Col. Morrow the Secretary of War promptly appointed a court for his trial.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

ITS CONCLUDING SESSION—IMPORTANT PAPERS READ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The American Forestry Congress concluded its annual session today. Papers were read by Messrs. Egleston of Washington, F. T. Baker of Topeka, Kas., and B. E. Fernow of New York on "The Value and Management of Government Timber Lands." A general discussion upon the subject showed the prevailing sentiment was that the land laws of the United States should be amended so as to distinguish between simple agricultural land, which might be almost arid and treeless, and the valuable timber lands of the public domain. It was urged that the preservation of timber lands was a matter of National importance, and such land should be withdrawn from settlement or public disposal.

A paper by C. M. Read, of Hudson, O., on "The Preservation of Forests on the Headwaters of Streams," was received with marked attention by the delegates and warmly commended.

The last paper, by John S. Hicks, of New York, was entitled "The Planting of Trees by Railroad Companies." Mr. Hicks presented interesting statistics of the consumption of wood by railroads. He estimated the cost per mile of ties at $924 every seven years, or a total per annum of $14,916,000 for the 113,000 miles of railroads in the United States. To supply the necessary timber would require 12,672,000 acres of woodland kept in constant growth, or 112 2-10 acres per mile of single track road; which would be equivalent to a strip of land over 400 feet wide alongside every mile of single road. Add one-half to the double lines and sidings, and assuming that only one-half the distance could be planted, it would require nearly one-half a mile of growing timber along the side of each mile of railway to produce a sufficient number of ties for its use, exclusive of the timber consumed in bridging and fencing. There are many places owned by railroads that could be planted with trees, which would protect the road from snow-drifts and wind-storms while growing.

The committee appointed to examine into the merits of the bill now pending before Congress, entitled "A bill to establish National experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges of various States," presented a report, which was adopted, earnestly indorsing the bill and urging its passage.

The Committee on Publications recommended the appointment of a standing committee on publication, and the issue of a bulletin from time to time as a means of communication among the friends of the forestry movement and of disseminating valuable information concerning forestry.

These recommendations were accepted and a resolution adopted calling upon the industrial schools to begin at once the work of forestry education in their institutions.

President Loring delivered the closing address. He explained that he had called the meeting at Washington because he believed the time for mere talk had passed and the time for action had come. He believed the Forestry Congress, if held in Washington, would receive more complete recognition from Congress, and without such recognition little could be done, especially without such influence as members possessed upon State Governments and educational institutions.

Adjourned sine die.

The next session will be held at Saratoga, probably in September.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE CANADIAN EXTRADITION TRE

SAFETY FILM

...AN DISASTERS.

...the Survivors of the State of ...Coast—No Lives Lost.

...City of Portland of the State ...Collision at Montreal.

...STATE OF FLORIDA.

...TAILS OF THE HORRORS OF THE SHIPWRECK.

...Que., May 8.—The steamer Te... at 5 this evening. A large num... gathered at the wharf to witness ...of the shipwrecked crew and pas... the State of Florida. As soon as the ...moored to the wharf she was ...the custom-house officers, the ...nsul, and representatives of the ...ly afterwards the crew and pas... wrecked steamer came ashore ...the agent of the State Line, who ...accommodations for them at the ...el. The first person ... D. Bennett, of London, Ont., ...at the time of the disaster he was ...n's cabin, and had a very narrow ...being crushed to death when the ...e crashing into the State of Florida ...th an awful crash. One of the ...Ponema went mad from exposure ...water and died in the boat before ...and two others were picked up. ...awakened the passengers and all ...ust take to the boats instantly, for ...de no effort to devise a plan by ...ssengers could get into the boats ...e of the collision the Captain ...cabin. He rushed on deck, ...dress and assumed command ...oats pushed away from the ...ges preparatory to attacking the ...ost heart-rending cries and appeals ...e heard until the final plunges. ...t saw one boat hanging by the ...eard that it was not considered ...d the ropes were cut to hinder ...

...g, of Toronto, occupied the same ...nett, and when the ship was about ...came to him and said: "For God's ...tt, stay by me, I am not able to ...nett and King got into one of ...the lashings of which were ...the throwing the inmates into the ...might have been saved but for ...Only seven were picked up. All ...ey could hear people groaning and ...underneath the boat, and as many ...top had lost friends, and their ...r feelings can be better imagined ...ed. Toward morning the noise ...strugglers had succumbed. Those ...through the bottom of the boat ...d horrible sight met their eyes. ...were floating there, while a num... ...idnou was still alive, although ...m the effects of the long imprison...

...ys the conduct of the Captain of the ...ne was shameful, as the steamer ...mained half a mile from them ...ave easily hove for a short time ...em all off the bark. Being ...hy so few passengers were saved ...as all their own fault. When it ...shut within fifteen minutes of the ...sign the steamer went down it will ...the suddenness of the catastrophe ...being saved except those who ...its about them and leaped into be...

...ys the Captain blew three whistles ...sel was sinking, and, upon being ...son for this, said he was bidding ...boats farewell, and that he was ...was sticking to his vessel until ...the captain contained three Cana... Bennett, and Bethune, ...only one saved. The crew cannot ...rmation beyond that already re...

...Steele, surgeon, of Montreal, ...ment similar to that of Bennett. ...y got back to the steamer and was ...

THE STEWART FAMILY.

...Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Stew... seven of a number, lost on the State ...were from Colchester, this county. ...l years' residence here they were ...their old home in England.

...THER stated yesterday that two of ...ers on the ill-fated steamship State ...ere from Chicago. Abraham Wil... son Theodore were Norwegians, ...ived on the corner of Sangamon ...streets, and Theodore was a manu... awnings and tents at No. 44 Ran... The latter was married about ...ars to the daughter of William ...resident of Campbell Park. The ...child. He had been married ...t time when his strange actions ar... on, and it was soon learned that his ...come unsound. For a while he was ...aylum at Elgin, and after a few ...atment was greatly improved and ...business. After his release the ...ully upon returning home, and his ...were placed in the hands of his ...bony. It was thought that a sea ...a visit to his old Norway home ...ve his condition, and he was sent ...arge of his father. Mr. Hanson, ...to Abraham, says he has a list ...two men were among the saved, ...experienced seamen. ...Mr. Williams has quite a large ...e here from Norway several years ...

CITY OF PORTLAND.

...RECKED ON THE ROCKS.

...Me., May 8.—The steamer City of ...ying between Portland and St. ...struck on Grindstone Ledge, near ...this morning. She left Portland ...ith seventy passengers and a two... The night was clear. As day was ...first pilot sighted a striped buoy ...ow between Sheep and Fisher's ...In a few minutes the steamer ...ledge, slid on amidships, and ...The pumps were started, dis... ...et, and the boats cleared. The ...rew were cool, and the passen... ...well. The Captain landed in ...drove to Rockland, six miles, ...steamer Rockland promptly ac... ...eached the scene at 6:30. In the ...oop from Owl's Head answered ...d two boat-loads of women and ...transferred to the sloop. The ...passengers, with their baggage, ...were put aboard the Rockland ...this city. The passengers are ...here, and will be forwarded. ...the sloop at Fisherman's Island ...ed buoy is out of position, and ...er passed within one width of ...he buoy she would have been all ...

...utter left the wreck of the City ...t 6 o'clock this evening. The ...roken in two, all the upper works ...the sea is increasing in violence, ...destroy what remains of the ...

...Portland, formerly called the ...was rebuilt twelve years ago, ...at $125,000. It is understood ...rine insurance. A heavy east... ...prevailing, and the steamer is ...ng up. The cargo will be total...

DESPERADOES KILLED.

...W. Va., May 8.—Last Mon... ...Spurlock went to Robertson ...se, on the main Mud River, is ...called out the latter, and shot ...next night a posse found Bill ...made an effort to arrest him. He ...rested, and fired on the posse, ...Bill Spurlock's reason for ...on Spurlock was fear that he ...y the secrets of the gang and ...ted, as all were members of the ...ang. Two members of the band ...St. Albans last week.

ORAL RESIGNATION.

..., Ind., May 8.—The Rev. Henry ...r of the First Baptist Church, ...d his pulpit, having accepted a ..., Ill. Mr. Mabie feels unequal ...r so large a church as the pres... ...ill-health. He has been here ...

...

...r a poor man, whose daily bread ...abor, stricken helpless with Rheu... ...ily sad to see a man with such ...ness cares suddenly pounced upon ...ose own transgressions (un...works. ...D. New Haven, Conn., writes: ...frustrated with a sudden and fear... ...prostration. On Friday, 2 years ago, ...On Sunday I was to my parish ...to Boston, well, and have been ...With Athlophoros within reach ...long nor lose precious time

NEW YORK NEWS.

Liabilities of Grant & Ward Now Placed at Ten Million Dollars.

Just Sum Represented by the Unsecured Creditors—Several Assignments.

The President's Visit and Its Meaning—Union League Club Intentions—Commissioner Fink.

THE FAILURES.

CAUSED TO BE THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—The closing of the Marine National Bank and the suspension of Grant & Ward had ceased to be the objects of paramount interest in Wall street yesterday and but very little excitement was manifested in regard to either the bank or the firm. What had been expected over since Tuesday happened in the recording in the County Clerk's office of assignments for the benefit of their creditors by the firm of Grant & Ward and President James D. Fish, of the Marine Bank. The assignment by Grant & Ward is signed by Gen. U. S. Grant, Ferdinand Ward, Ulysses S. Grant Jr., and James D. Fish as copartners, and James T. Davies, of the law firm of Davies, Cox, McNamee & Hilton, is made the Assignee. The deed of assignment was drawn Tuesday, and was executed that day by Ferdinand Ward. Yesterday it was signed by Gen. Grant and his son Ulysses, and today, just before the document was filed, James D. Fish attached his signature. The assignment gives preferences, without fixing the amounts of their claims, to Edward C. James, James Henry Work, William S. Warner, Jerome B. Chaffee, Frank F. Wood, Edward L. Short, S. N. Wilperding, Charles P. Britton, Ezra A. Tuttle, James G. Gardiner, and Frederick D. Grant. According to the assignments these preferences are given on account of instruments bearing the signature of Grant & Ward, and guaranteeing 10 per cent for the fulfillment of certain contracts by that firm and to provide for the payment of certain promissory notes and checks made by the firm. The preferred creditors declined to talk either about their individual claims or the failure of the firm. Julien T. Davies, the Assignee, took formal possession of the assets of Grant & Ward today and spent most of the day in consultation with Ferdinand Ward, who endeavored to make the condition of the firm as clear to the Assignee as possible.

GEN. GRANT TROUBLED.

The office of Grant & Ward was filled with men all day, but none but the most intimate friends of the partners succeeded in getting by the sentinel posted at the door, under whose vigilant eye the cards of all visitors had to pass. Gen. Grant reached the building at 10 o'clock, and after passing a few minutes in the office of the firm went up-stairs to the room of Roscoe Conkling, his private counsel, with whom he was closeted for a long time. The General looked weary and troubled and declined to see anybody except the most intimate friends. He left the office shortly after 2 o'clock and entering a carriage was driven up-town.

Mr. Davies, the Assignee, consented to see a reporter for a moment, but only to say that he had no statement to make. "I have just taken possession of the property of the firm," he said, "and I really know as yet so more of its condition than you do. It will take me at least two days to make a schedule of the assets and liabilities, and it is possible that I may be able to make a statement by Saturday, but certainly not before that time."

OTHER FAILURES.

The failure of Grant & Ward has drawn down also Jesse R. Grant and Frederick D. Grant, both of whom filed assignments in the County Clerk's office this morning, with James McNamee, a partner of Julien T. Davies, as Assignee. Jesse R. Grant gives preferences amounting in the aggregate to $95,000, as follows: Henry F. Shoemaker, of the banking firm of Shoemaker & Dillon, $50,000; Mrs. H. A. Hopper, Hackensack, N. J., $15,000; John E. Mason, San Francisco, $15,000; Dr. Thomas H. Bailey, of this city, $15,000.

The preferences given by Frederick D. Grant amount to $243,000, as follows: Henry F. Shoemaker, $125,000; Cornelius K. Garrison, $50,000; Virginia G. Corbin, Jersey City, $25,000; Thomas B. Nedory, late of Galena, Ill., $15,000; Mrs. Benjamin L. Honoré, Chicago, $10,000; Mary J. Cramer, Jersey City, $7,500; Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Morristown, N. J., $5,000; and Elyses S. Grant, Elizabeth, N. J., $5,000.

Both Jesse R. and Frederick D. Grant refused to make any statements for the public today, and their Assignee, Mr. McNamee, said that he was unable to give any definit information. "They were not connected with the firm of Grant & Ward," he said, "but, of course, they had very intimate relations with it, and transacted most of their business through it, and their assignment is the natural result of the embarrassment of that firm. I have not the least idea of the amount of their assets or even of their character. I have just taken possession and shall hear to make an examination of the property before I can make any statement whatever. I hope the boys will be found to be not so deeply involved as has been feared."

WARD'S DECISION.

Mr. William H. Shepard, the counsel of Ferdinand Ward, said that so far as he knew there were no future developments in regard to the failure of Grant & Ward. "Mr. Ward," he said, "has decided, on the advice of his counsel and friends, to make no statement at present. The fact is, he is in no condition to say anything, and I believe the public knows almost as much as we know ourselves just now. Mr. Ward is a very nervous man, and this terrible trouble prostrated him. I want to say this for him, however: The impression has gone abroad that he is a defaulter and that this trouble has been in some way brought about by wrong-doing on his part. Now, I do not believe that, and, if it were so, I think I should know it. I believe that all the money which has been received by Grant & Ward has been absorbed by the firm and not by individual members of it."

FISH'S ASSIGNMENT.

Mr. Fish made an individual assignment for the benefit of his creditors to John H. Morris, President of the Merchants' Insurance Company. The assignment provides that Mr. Fish's estate shall be applied, first, to the satisfaction in full of any obligation or liability of the assignee; second, to the payment of all Mr. Fish's obligations or liabilities to the Marine National Bank; third, to the payment of any obligation or liability of the assignee as indorser or guarantor upon notes or obligations of the firm of Grant & Ward, which were discounted for him or at his request and of which he received the proceeds, by whomsoever held, other than the Marine National Bank; and, fourth, to the payment of any other individual obligations or liabilities not before provided for.

A CREDITOR'S BILL.

A creditor's bill in equity was filed in the Supreme Court during the day by Bangs & Stetson, as the attorneys for the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company (Nickel-Plate) against Grant & Ward and its assignee, Julian T. Davies, and against John H. Morris, assignee of Mr. Fish. The bill declares that April 12, 1884, the railroad company gave Grant & Ward its promissory note for $500,000 payable Jan. 1, 1885, and April 28 another note was given for $200,000, both for value received. As security for the payment of the notes the railroad company gave Grant & Ward 1,400 of its negotiable second-mortgage bonds, representing a par value of $1,400,000. These bonds, it is asserted, were not held by Grant & Ward, but were hypothecated among a great number of persons and corporations, who now have or claim some lien thereon as holders of money on the security thereof to the said firm of Grant & Ward. The greater part if not the whole of the property in the possession of Grant & Ward is property belonging to other persons, customers of the firm, and held by the firm in trust for the benefit of the real owners and depositors, or as security for moneys loaned by the firm. It is feared that by "the mingling and breaking up into parcels and distribution by Grant & Ward among various persons of all these securities they have become liable to be sold for debts for which they were not originally pledged and their identity is likely to be lost and the proceeds reach a point at which they cannot be traced, identified, or properly appropriated." The railway company asks the court to appoint a Receiver of the property of Grant & Ward. The complaint was verified by William K. Vanderbilt as President of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. Judge Donohue granted an order directing the defendants to show cause why a Receiver of the firm's assets should not be appointed.

OTHER ALLEGED HYPOTHECATIONS.

The bankrupt firm is accused of having repledged certain securities besides those of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road. Among these other securities were 1,000 shares of the preferred stock of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company and a large amount of bonds belonging to the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company, on which Grant & Ward are said to have procured loans amounting to about $250,000. The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company also had a very large amount of the bonds of the Chicago & Atlantic Road with the firm of Grant & Ward for sale. Part of these had been sold and accounted for, and loans had been made on the balance. At the office of the Erie Railway Company it was found impossible to obtain any information respecting the transactions between the parties in interest.

The news of the rehypothecation of the bonds and stocks by Grant & Ward was commented upon in the street in terms of strong condemnation. Many of the brokers and moneylenders concurred in the belief that in so doing the parties cognizant of it laid themselves open to criminal prosecution. It is inferred from what is already known that Grant & Ward in all their rehypothecations have not followed the custom hitherto in vogue, the result of which is likely to be serious losses to those who originally borrowed from them.

THE MARINE BANK.

At the Marine Bank matters were apparently in the same condition as yesterday. When the fact of Mr. Fish's assignment became generally known sinister rumors arose, their drift being that, if affairs within were all straight, it was at least strange that he should have made the bank a preferred creditor. The committee of Directors who have the investigation of the bank's affairs in charge were busy all day, and at 3:30 o'clock left the bank, and were closeted at some other place until late in the evening. Efforts to obtain any information from them were unavailing. Questions as to whether there was any likelihood of a statement being ready soon were met by sarcastic negatives. Bank-Examiner Scribo said that he was not ready, and was making slow progress, owing to interruptions. The report that he had informed the Department at Washington that owing to new and unexpected complications the true condition of affairs would not be known yet for several days was generally accepted as correct.

THE FIRST NATIONAL.

President Baker, of the First National Bank, said that no steps had yet been taken by that institution against the Marine Bank or Mr. Ward for the recovery of the $215,000, which amount was paid by the clearing-house out of the First National's balances on Ward's worthless checks. Mr. Baker said he understood that Ward would be arrested in a very short time, but declined to state by whom or on what grounds.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

A curious and hitherto unnoticed feature concerning the Marine Bank is that Saturday last it reported deposits of about $5,200,000. If the law were conformed to this would require $1,300,000 in cash, which, according to the bank's report made the 9d inst., it so had. It is now asked if this sum was in the bank Saturday why was it necessary to pledge accounts at the clearing-house Tuesday to cover its actual balance of $399,000, of which $210,000 was paid in cash. If the money was not on hand, it is now asked what has been done with it. Taking into account that the amount due to the bank from Grant & Ward is authoritatively said to be not over $750,000, it is probable that with the proper reserve on hand no necessity could have existed for the pledging of securities to secure its bank creditors. On the face of things it would now seem that instead of $1,300,000 in cash on hand the bank actually had only about $250,000, and this has intensified the fear that the bank was not sound prior to Tuesday.

SYMPATHY FOR GEN. GRANT.

There is a deep-seated feeling of sympathy in Wall street for Gen. Grant, and already some of the wealthiest men down-town are beginning to talk of coming to his relief as soon as the affairs of Grant & Ward are wound up. It was hinted today that Jay Gould has begun to make a movement in this direction. Washington E. Connor, Mr. Gould's broker, said: "I can't say whether Mr. Gould has taken any steps to assist the General or not. He is a man who, when he does anything of the kind, keeps it to himself. I do know that there is a very friendly feeling among the wealthy men down-town toward Gen. Grant, and it would not surprise me at all to see it manifest itself in a practical way as soon as this trouble is adjusted."

THE CITY'S FUNDS.

The singular fact that the city should keep a deposit of over $1,000,000 in the Marine National Bank, the capital of which was only $400,000, has excited a good deal of unfavorable comment in financial and business circles. Several circumstances combine to give this fact a peculiarly ugly appearance. Mr. J. Nelson Tappan, besides being City Chamberlain, for which he receives $25,000 a year salary, besides fees as receiver of county funds, does in connection with his deputy, Mr. Franklin W. Gilley Jr., a banking and brokerage business at No. 64 Broadway. The name of the firm is F. W. Gilley Jr. & Co., and Mr. Gilley is the representative of the firm in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Tappan is a Director of the broken bank, and is naturally supposed to have been in a position to know the condition of the bank's affairs, while Mr. Fish, the President of the bank, is one of his bondsmen, besides being also, with Mr. Ward, another Director, on the bond of the Controller. The fact that Grant & Ward have taken such a large amount of the city revenue bonds, most desirable securities, has also given rise to much speculation as to why they were allowed the privilege. The query then is, why were Grant & Ward allowed to take $9,000,000, or nearly the entire issue up to April 30 last? The issue of these bonds on that date was $9,677,800, and the entire issue up to today was $13,358,800, of which $490,000 were issued today. It appears that Grant & Ward were allowed to take nearly every dollar of the bonds issued up to May, notwithstanding the fact that there was a practically unlimited demand for them from other parties. Grant & Ward, when they took those bonds, paid for them by checks on the Marine Bank, which held on deposit nearly $1,500,000 of city moneys.

LIABILITIES PLACED AT TEN MILLIONS.

A morning paper says: "Not only are they (Grant & Ward) known to have rehypothecated securities lodged with them on loans by several railroad companies, but they have obtained larger advances on some of these collaterals than the amounts they had advanced. The best information now puts their gross liabilities at not far from $10,000,000. No estimate can be made of their assets exclusive of the loans they made on securities they have repledged."

THE SCHEME.

The story told regarding the operations of the firm by those who are in a position to be acquainted with the facts are as follows: The firm started with the prestige of Gen. Grant's name to aid the members in securing capital and inspiring confidence in their ability and position. Actual moneywas raised on notes that the ex-President and James D. Fish had indorsed. To what extent the responsibility of the conduct of affairs rests upon Fish and upon Ward entirely cannot be learned. It is not believed that Gen. Grant or U. S. Grant Jr., paid close attention to the details. The copartnership agreement provided that each member could withdraw $3,000 a month, it is said, the profits above that sum being retained as capital.

Neither of the Grants is believed to have paid closer attention to the details than the regular drawing of his salary. The scheme carried out to obtain most of the funds was based on advances made by the firm to contractors for Indian and other supplies to the Government, the firm taking assignments of claims from these men and collecting on them when the contracts were approved in the regular course of government procedure. By representations respecting these contracts heavy sums of money were obtained on notes or receipts given by the firm or individual members. High rates of interest were paid, and in many cases the advances were secured for only a few months. Confidence in the house, however, caused many persons to let their money lie unclaimed for a long time. It is stated on good authority that there are outstanding nearly $8,000,000 of unsecured obligations of the firm held between two individuals. It is said that the liabilities of this character will amount in all to about $5,000,000.

AN ASTONISHING NUMBER OF VICTIMS.

A gentleman of high standing said today that the number and character of the persons who had been unable to resist the tempting offers of Grant & Ward and the amounts of money that were invested were astonishing. No one knew anything about it. Government contracts; everybody simply took the word of the firm for the fact that there were contracts. Persons possessing means who had no acquaintance with the members of the firm were approached indirectly upon the subject by friends and acquaintances who had invested in the contract schemes. Some of the investors confided to their friends what they were about, and it was no use to argue with them that the system was not sound business, and that there was something wrong in the transaction.

As security for the amounts advanced upon these schemes, the firm gave either its notes, some of them indorsed by Gen. Grant, some by Mr. Fish, or in very many instances simply the firm's receipt. Upon these advances the firm agreed to pay, and did pay interest, or what purported to be a share of the profits, at the rate of from 2 to 5 per cent for the use of the money thirty days. The higher rate was, according to all accounts, most generally paid. Of late it is said the firm has given only receipts for the moneys received in connection with the contract scheme. To what extent they have issued receipts and their notes for a similar purpose cannot be accurately stated. Persons in a position to know say that the amount cannot fall short of $5,000,000. It is known that one capitalist has invested nearly $1,000,000, and another $750,000 in this plausible enterprise. It was possibly to give plausibility to their operations and to advance their financial reputation that the firm recently began to advance large sums of money to railroad and other corporations.

HOW BANKS ARE RUINED.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The veteran bank President, John Thomson, of the Chase National Bank, said yesterday: 'It astonishes me how stockholders can suffer their banks to be run by high-toned speculators. Nine out of ten of the banks throughout the country that have come to grief during the last decade have been brought to bankruptcy by speculative and gambling officials, and the alarm which is now felt in relation to the safety of some of our banks is the natural outcome of this pernicious business.'"

TRANSFERS.

In consideration of the sum of $300,000 U. S. Grant Jr. has conveyed to his father-in-law, Jerome B. Chaffee, property on the north side of Seventy-third street, and also in Sixty-third street.

Ferdinand Ward has sold to W. S. Warren the building and property on the site of old Booth's theatre for $285,000.

WARD'S SPECULATIONS.

Ferdinand Ward had been speculating almost constantly from the time he entered the office of the Superintendent of the Stock Exchange. He was then 17 years old. He began with small speculations in the Wheat & Produce Exchange seats. He bought his first seat about twelve years ago for $300. He continued buying seats, which he sold for $2,000 and $2,500. He soon amassed about $30,000. Five years ago, after he had married the daughter of the President of the Marine Bank he bought the house and stables on Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, for which he paid $50,000. Then, it is said, he stopped speculating in corn and cheese to dabble in Western mines and Government warrants. "He had a blind pool in warrants," Henry Clews said yesterday, recalling the gossip of Wall street some years ago, "and bought warrants wherever he could find them."

His dealings in warrants are looked at suspiciously, but in mining transactions, as far as is known, were all conducted above board. Ward's last paying speculation in mines was two years ago, when he bought largely in the Evening Star Mine, and thereby he is said to have made $100,000.

THE YOUNG GRANTS.

Mr. James McNamee, the assignee of the young members of the Grant family, when asked how these gentlemen, who were not members of the firm, became involved, said he presumed their relations with the firm were so intimate in that way that they could hardly help being involved in the general wreck.

"Gen. Grant" is signed in a clear, bold hand to the document of assignment.

W. C. SMITH.

Mr. W. C. Smith is not included among the persons making the assignment, although he is regarded as one of the partners of the firm. He has had to bear the brunt of business since the doors were closed, and is the only person accessible to callers. He said to the reporter: "The assignee has been in possession for some time, and he shall at once get to work and ascertain exactly how we stand as to this matter of the securities. I think it will be settled satisfactorily. The Erie Railroad will take care of all its bonds and stocks which were placed with the firm to dispose of. It will reclaim any that may have been put without authority from the road. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company will do the same."

GRANT AND VANDERBILT.

Further details of the transaction between Gen. Grant and William H. Vanderbilt were learned today. Gen. Grant's visit to Vanderbilt was made Sunday and then the latter's check for $150,000 was given. It is said that at the request of Gen. Grant the check was dated as of Saturday, and the check of Grant & Ward on the Marine Bank Mr. Vanderbilt agreed not to use for a day or two. It is not believed that the ex-President knew the state of the firm's affairs, and Ward is credited with furnishing a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances under which Vanderbilt's consent was obtained. When presented, the check of Grant & Ward had been rendered worthless by the two failures. The day after the failure Gen. Grant called on Vanderbilt at the latter's desire, and it is said that assurances were given that he would be fully protected in the matter, even if press assistance were necessary in the direction of Mrs. Grant's property.

COMMISSIONER FINK

WILL NOT RESIGN.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—The report that Commissioner Fink, weary of contention and the diversions of opinion among the members of the trunk-line pool, had resigned, was generally credited this morning. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the trunk lines Tuesday Mr. Fink had recourse to vigorous terms in his criticisms of the course of certain railroads in the pool. He was particularly bitter against the Baltimore & Ohio, and finally said: "There is no use of my retaining my office; these quarrels cannot be settled." This remark leaked out and gave rise to the report that Mr. Fink had resigned his office. A supposed incentive for the alleged resignation was that Mr. Fink intended accepting a position as General Manager of the entire Southwestern system. Late today it was learned that the Baltimore & Ohio Company, the cause of Mr. Fink's reported action, had agreed to restore the rates from St. Louis to 15 cents per 100 pounds on grain. It was believed that this will result in the withdrawal of the resignation of Mr. Fink. Mr. Washington E. Connor, representing Mr. Gould, said that Mr. Fink had not resigned and had no such intention.

A railroad President said tonight: "The whole thing will end in this way: The Presidents will meet tomorrow and refuse to accept the resignation, which will be sent back to Mr. Fink, who has no intention of resigning, and the Presidents are too wise to let him do so if he had any such intention."

THE PASSENGER POOL DISCUSSED BY THE PRESIDENTS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The new passenger pool was further discussed today at the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee. The entire session was consumed in considering the provisions of the proposed contract. The West Shore and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western representatives took an active part in the discussion. The new association promises to be stronger than the old pool. The question of percentages and differentials will not be taken up until the form of the contract has been fully agreed upon.

THE WABASH.

Counsel for Jay Gould, Gen. Swayne, denies that the Wabash Railroad will be placed in the hands of a Receiver, and says there is no foundation whatever for the rumor to that effect.

SENSATIONAL SET-TO.

A FIGHT IN THE WINDSOR BILLIARD-ROOMS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—"You are a liar" rang out in an angry shout in the billiard-room of the Windsor Hotel tonight at 8 o'clock. The room was crowded, and every table was occupied. The players dropped their cues, and all looked in the direction whence the voice came. Seated near the first table, close by the entrance to the room, was a heavy-built-man, whom every one recognized as Addison Cammack the Wall street bear. The next to him was the California speculator and the owner of the racing mare Trinket. The remaining member of the trio was Alexander Taylor Jr., the broker and sportsman, who had evidently been dining. He was the speaker whose angry epithet had so disturbed the company.

"You are a liar," Mr. Taylor shouted. Mr. Cammack rose from his chair, and, pushing back his tall hat, grasped his heavy Malacca cane by the end and made a vigorous assault upon his companion. The blows were rained thick and fast, the resounding whacks being heard all over the room and drawing to the doors all in the corridor outside. The immediate attendants seemed for a moment dazed, but finally Mr. Charles Keep, who was playing at the nearest billiard-table, rushed in between the gentlemen. He was not quick enough to stop Mr. Taylor, who in turn rose from his chair, and, striking out at his assailant, missed his reach and fell to the floor, cutting himself slightly in the face. Mr. Cammack quietly walked away, and, leaving word with the clerk at the desk that he would not see any one, went to his room. He was not seen afterward.

Mr. Taylor was picked up from the floor and taken to the adjoining wash-room, and after having his cuts dressed was taken to his home, No. 27 East Sixty-fourth street, by his friends, Mr. Charles Osborne Jr. and Mr. Frederick Gould. On reaching his house he was quickly put to bed, and Dr. Watts, of No. 40 West Thirty-ninth street, was called in. The Doctor said that no serious consequences would follow.

The row grew out of the refusal of Mr. Cammack and Mr. Shaw to join Mr. Taylor in a drink at the bar. The latter insisted, and finally Mr. Cammack said: "Oh, Alex, go away; I don't want to, and that is enough." This for a moment stopped the discussion, but it was resumed again by Mr. Taylor, who said in loud and abusive tones:

"Cammack, you are a wrecker, and you do more harm than any one in New York by your persistent bearing stocks. Why don't you stop?"

"My affairs are my own, and what I do is of no consequence to any one but myself," replied Cammack.

This aroused the wrath of his hitherto fast friend, and he blurted out the remark which was immediately followed by the affray.

Both gentlemen are well known. Mr. Taylor is one of New York's most noted society men.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

AT THE METROPOLIS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—President Arthur, who arrived this morning, was called upon by numerous politicans during the day. Among those he received were John F. Smyth, who divides with State-Committeeman Draper the honor of bossing the Albany district; State-Committeeman John R. Lydecker, of the Eleventh District; ex-Senator Rockwell, of Warren County; John A. Nichols, of Brooklyn; Cornelius N. Bliss, of this city, who knows but won't tell all about the proposed mass-meeting of citizens to indorse the President's Administration; Le Grand B. Cannon, Chairman of the Union League Committee of twenty-five which is going to Chicago in the interests of nobody in particular, but in search of the best man; Parke Godwin, John S. Wyse, and N. M. Beckwith.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

A New York politician said tonight that there was no political significance in the President's visit, but that his friends would of course work the boom while he was here for all it was worth. Said he: "Charles E. Miller, who is a personal friend of Arthur, and Marvelle W. Cooper are making a business-men's boom that will amount to something when the tug of war comes, and you don't suppose the President hasn't at least one eye on the tactics of his friends?"

Another admitted that it was part of the program always to give out that the President's visits were of a personal and not of a political character, but that the local bosses knew what it is all meant, and acted upon instructions. The present visit is to be a flying one, but a good deal of solid work will be got through. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was generally admitted that there would be a private conference respecting the organization for the National Convention before the President left the city. On the subject of politics, however, he is utterly reticent. His friends are more outspoken.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

COMING TO CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—The Union League Club tonight appointed a committee of twenty-five representative men to coöperate with the National and State Committees of the Republican party in promoting the success of the party in the coming general State and National elections. The committee was instructed to visit Chicago and work with the National and State Committees to secure the adoption of platforms and the nomination of candidates which will secure harmony in the party and the confidence and respect of the country. It is said the committee will go to Chicago absolutely without any preference whatever. It will aim to get the best man nominated and will not be committed to any candidate.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

Dion Boucicault lectured yesterday after noon to a large audience on "The Art of Acting." A handsome sum was realized for the actors' fund.

The trial of the conspiracy suit of John F. Betz, a brewer, against his partner, William C. Bauer, and others concluded with a verdict for the plaintiff for $49,542.

The *Catholic Review* announces that the Holy Father has named Bishop Salpointe, of Arizona, coadjutor to Archbishop Lamy of Santa Fé, with the right to succession.

Jacob L. Nathan and John E. Simmons, who refused to answer the questions of the Legislative committee relating to the policy business and police, have been arrested. Both are indicted.

The immense safe in the Superintendent's room in the new Produce Exchange refused to work yesterday morning, and created great excitement. All the margin certificates and other valuable papers were locked up.

A reception was given last night to the members of the Church of the Epiphany to the Rev. A. A. Butler, the new rector, of Milwaukee. An address of welcome was made by the Rev. James Saunders Reed, formerly of Indianapolis.

The leading manufacturers of New York and adjoining States met last evening to devise means by which Congress can be induced to abolish all duties on raw materials and so modify the present tariff that the burden shall fall more equally upon those engaged in manufacturing. It was resolved to unite in a society or association to be known as the "Manufacturers' Reform League," the object of which is to further their interests by opposing protection and advocating free trade.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Passed by the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The Shipping bill as passed by the Senate provides that all officers of United States vessels shall be American citizens.

Tonnage dues are abolished as to American vessels and as to vessels of other nations which do not impose tonnage dues under the name of "light money" or otherwise on American vessels, but this provision is not to impair any treaty obligation.

The marine-hospital tax is abolished, and the expense of maintaining such hospitals devolved on the United States.

When a vessel is built in the United States for foreign account wholly or partly of foreign materials upon which import duties have been paid, the amount of the duty, less 10 per cent, is allowed as a drawback when the vessel is exported.

The head-money tax is declared not applicable to vessels coming from Canada or Mexico.

For transporting mails between any port of the United States and any foreign port, or between ports on the Atlantic and ports on the Pacific touching at foreign ports, a sum not exceeding $1 per mile on the trip each way of actual nautical miles traveled may be paid by the Postmaster-General after legal advertisement and contract with the lowest responsible bidder, the aggregate expenditure for such service, however, not to exceed the gross revenues from the foreign mail business for the year preceding the contract, less the amount paid for transportation on foreign vessels and the amount paid foreign administrations. Ships with which such contracts are made shall be of American registry, and the contracts shall be for a term of not less than four nor more than six years.

The bill also reduces from $35 to $10 a year the fee to be paid by steam vessels of 100 tons or under for inspection fees in addition to the amount allowed by law for issuing enrollments and licenses.

DR. GROSS' REMAINS CREMATED.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 8.—[Special.]—The remains of Prof. Samuel D. Gross, the eminent surgeon, arrived at 11 o'clock this morning for incineration. The body was accompanied by A. Haller Gross, son of the deceased, of Philadelphia; his son-in-law Benjamin F. Horwitz, his grandson Eugene Horwitz, and Medical-Director P. J. Horwitz, of the United States Navy, all of Baltimore; his body-servant, Charles Draper, and the undertaker, Robert S. Bringhurst, of Philadelphia. The body was taken at once to the Le Moyne crematory. There were no religious ceremonies, and after the friends and relatives had taken a last look of the loved face the body was placed in the retort. In two hours it was reduced to ashes. Tomorrow morning they will be removed from the furnace and will be taken back to Philadelphia by the gentlemen who accompanied the remains. The affair was conducted so quietly that many of the residents of Washington were not aware that the cremation was taking place. A number of physicians who were students of the deceased called at the crematory, but were unable to obtain admittance.

QUARTZ CROPPINGS.

No True Leads Yet Developed in the Coeur d'Alene Region.

The Mother Lode—Speculations as to Its Character—Spotted with Gold.

No Reason for Any Further Rush to the New Diggings—A Word to the Wise.

EAGLE CITY, Idaho, April 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—While it is undoubtedly true, as has been shown in a previous letter, that a district five miles in extent along Pritchard Creek is rich in placer gold, all old-timers here feel that the permanency of the camp depends almost wholly on the discovery of paying leads of quartz in large quantities and conveniently located. The first rush came last October, when placer claims were to be had for the locating, and attention for a time was exclusively devoted to that kind of mining. Then the snow came, covering everything to a depth of ten to fifteen feet. Prospecting for quartz became nearly or quite impossible. During the winter the camp filled up, and it was only a few weeks ago that the snow had melted sufficiently to furnish the prospectors with the slightest indications. Even so late as last Monday, when the hills were full of eager men, the snow fell to the depth of three inches here in the valley and several feet on the mountains. Heavy snow and an abundance of fallen timber render locomotion on the hillsides difficult in the extreme, and prospectors cannot follow up any indication successfully for weeks to come. That any discoveries at all have been made is simply due to the infatuated energy of a few men who have braved every hardship in the wild search for gold, wading through the icy waters of the creeks, cutting out logs, and fairly burrowing under the snow. When one understands that prospectors often trace the locality of a quartz lead for miles by certain indications in the lay of the land and the rock formations, one can comprehend the difficulties which lie in the way of a satisfactory examination of the country during the winter and spring. As it is, prospectors are camped at every point of vantage, and with the disappearance of the snow they will swarm over the hills like grasshoppers over a Kansas farm.

THE MOTHER LODE.

Just off the main trail, about a mile above Murrayville, is a little path leading to a comfortable-looking cabin on the bank of the creek. In front of the cabin, on a fallen pine, is a pile of quarts of various degrees of richness. One block glitters with cubical pyrites of iron, far outshining in beauty any gold rock ever discovered. Other pieces are beautifully white quartz, showing free gold in greater or less quantities. The cabin is always full of visitors, and its owners keep watch and ward day and night, for just across Pritchard Creek is the famous Mother Lode, the unfailing theme for argument from one end of the diggings to the other. The burly old miner who happens to be on guard cheerfully consents to show me his wonder. Rubber boots are strapped up to the belt and we plunge into the water, which is here comparatively shallow, but very swift. Crossing the creek diagonally is what appears to be a quartz lead, running from northeast to southwest. In the side of the steep mountain, with nure clear down to bed rock, a cut has been excavated a sort of cave, just large enough to hold two men on hands and knees. Crawling through the rude fence which had been erected across the mouth of the cave to keep off intruders, I found myself kneeling on a slab of rock about five feet square. The slab was the prettiest sight I have ever laid eyes upon. Imagine a broad stone of white quartz veined with yellow and literally glistening with gold as the waves of the creek softly washed it over, the bright metal looking as though some careless artist had splashed a marble mantel with golden paint from his dripping brush. The coolest-headed miner here is thoroughly rudely shocked by such a sight as this, and it is no wonder that disappointed prospectors spend much time about this little hole, going away with bright visions and revived hopes. One kneels on thousands of dollars' worth of gold, and all

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1325 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin in "Those Bells."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Mme. Modjeska in "Adrienne."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Company. "Sarah Barnum's Dilemma" and "Ill-Fed Dora."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "The Stranglers of Paris."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. George C. Miln in "Macbeth."

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. George Holland in "Our American Cousin."

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, near Clark. Opens at 9 a. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Pittsburg Reserves. Thirty-ninth street grounds—Philadelphia Keystone Unions and Chicago Unions.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 109, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication at 7 o'clock p. m. sharp for work. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
H. H. HILL, W. M.
FRED. W. PORTER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1884.

SALTKOFF, a Russian author of some note, has been arrested on a charge of treason.

A MORMON missionary has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Vienna, Austria.

TEN women were blown to pieces by a dynamite explosion in a factory of Ayrshire, Scotland, yesterday.

COMMISSIONER FINK has issued an official notification of the restoration of east-bound rates on the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

A BILL providing for a loan of $1,000,000 from the National Treasury to the New Orleans World's Exposition was passed by the House yesterday.

THE friends of Stanley, the African explorer, say there is no foundation for the rumor that he is going to Khartoum to aid "Chinese" Gordon.

JOHN F. BETZ, a New York brewer, brought suit against his partners, W. C. Bauer and others, for conspiracy. He was awarded $40,542 damages in one of the New York courts yesterday.

TWO RUSSIAN Nihilists, father and daughter, on trial at St. Petersburg on the charge of conspiracy and treason, stabbed themselves, the father fatally, the daughter dangerously, in the presence of the court.

RICHARD MICHAELIS, editor of the *Freie Presse*, has brought suit for libel against Mr. Washington Hesing, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, for having stated to a reporter that the circulation of the *Freie Presse* was only 617.

THE Chicago newsboys have unanimously declared in favor of a small license fee, provided that girls and "kids under 10 years" shall not be permitted to belong to their guild.

PRINCE JEROME (Napoleon), in reply to a question by his partisans, does not seem to greatly desire to become Emperor of France. "A Republic" (in France), he says, "cannot be displeasing to a descendant of the First Consul."

JACOB L. NATHAN and John E. Simmons, who refused to answer questions of the Legislative Investigating Committee of the New York Assembly with regard to the policy business, have been indicted. Both were arrested yesterday.

A STRONG effort will be made by the Southern Democrats this session to secure the repeal of the tax on tobacco and fruit spirits and brandies. It is thought Mr. Kasson's bill to abolish the tax on tobacco may become a law before adjournment.

THE railroad representatives who are organizing a new passenger pool at New York have not yet decided on definit terms, but it is altogether probable that they will. The combination, it is thought, will be the most powerful ever organized on this continent.

THE annual business meeting of the Baptist Theological Union of Chicago was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. The report of the Board of Trustees showed that during the last three years $200,000 had been raised for endowment purposes, of which $171,597 had been expended. The seminary of the denomination in Chicago had ninety-seven students. The accommodations, it was reported, are inadequate, and the board proposes to erect two new buildings, one for a library and one for general purposes, at a cost of $60,000. The old members of the board and the old officers were reelected.

AT the opening of the Health Exhibition at London yesterday Mr. Gladstone was received with cheers mingled with hisses. The Duke of Cambridge delivered the formal inaugural speech, and the Prince of Wales sent regrets. The exhibition is not up to the mark.

AT the annual meeting of the American Congregational Union at New York yesterday the Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the last year to be $105,377. The expenditures aggregated $117,514. Grants amounting to $4,823 were made to 102 churches to aid in building parsonages.

THE Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday and irregular. Corn took the lead in interest, closing ⅝ cent higher than Wednesday. Wheat was comparatively neglected, and closed ¼ cent lower. Rye closed ⅜ cent higher, pork and lard 2½ cents higher, while meats and oats were unchanged.

THE Democratic protectionists talk about introducing a bill in the House during the present session for a revision of the tariff. The bill, it is said, will propose to place a large number of dutiable articles on the free list. It is not likely to meet with favor in the Ways and Means Committee, and it would hardly pass if introduced.

THE true character of the aims and objects of the various Chicago Saloonkeepers' Associations is revealed in the desperate efforts they are making to prevent the proper punishment of a saloonkeeper named Von Beren, recently convicted in the Criminal Court on four counts of an indictment charging him with selling liquor to four boys between the ages of 13 and 17.

ANOTHER British Lord has disgraced his "order." Baron St. Leonards has been sent to a common jail for an indecent assault on a female servant. Bail was refused, which indicates that the assault was of an aggravated character. The "hereditary descendants of hereditary fools," as Thackeray called them, have been behaving badly of late. It looks as though the Lords were preparing to go.

THE Committees on Buildings and County Hospital of the County Board have, on recommendation of the County Medical Board, decided to report in favor of the construction of three hospital barracks for the treatment of scarlet-fever, erysipelas, and diphtheria. The "barracks" are to be erected on the County Hospital grounds, entirely apart from the main building. Dr. Murphy, of the hospital medical staff, has been instructed to draw plans for the proposed building.

THE British Tories continue to quarrel about the question of the organization of their party. Henry Chaplin, one of the leaders of the "Squire" faction of the party, says that reorganization of the party should be by recognized leaders. This is no doubt intended as a slap at Lord Randolph Churchill. The London *Times*, on the contrary, holds that the reorganization should proceed on the popular basis recommended by Churchill. The secret and irresponsible methods of management, it declares, must be abandoned.

OVER 1,200 delegates were in attendance at the session of the American Medical Association at Washington, D. C., yesterday. The greater part of the day was devoted to a discussion of the best plan for stamping out infectious diseases. A resolution asking Congress for an appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Board of Health in scientific researches was adopted. Dr. H. F. Campbell, of Georgia, was elected President for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in New Orleans the last Tuesday of April, 1885.

THERE was an animated debate in the German Reichstag yesterday on the Government's proposal to renew the Anti-Socialist law. Herr Windthorst, the Ultramontane leader, offered an amendment which did not materially differ from the proposition of the Government, and expressed himself strongly against what he called the excesses of the Socialists. Count Stauffenberg spoke in opposition to the measure.

PAPERS found on the body of an insurgent officer at Badajos, Spain, reveal the existence of a deep, well-plotted, and extensive conspiracy against the Spanish monarchy. Officers of the Spanish army in all of Spain's dependencies are implicated in the plot, and a few days ago a Sub-Lieutenant of artillery, two Sergeants, and five privates were arrested in the interior of Cuba for complicity in the conspiracy. The revelations in any case have caused a profound sensation in Spain and much uneasiness in Alfonso's palace.

THE Senate yesterday adopted the Frye Shipping bill in a modified form, and then substituted the Dingley House bill with some Senate amendments for it. After this had been done Mr. Frye immediately moved that a committee of conference to meet a similar committee from the House be appointed. Senators Beck and Sherman said Mr. Frye's action was unprecedented, but Senator Edmunds, who was in the chair, ruled that Mr. Frye had acted within parliamentary law and usage. The point was not finally decided at yesterday's sitting. Mr. Frye is very anxious that the bill should become law, hence the course he has taken.

PERE HYACINTHE was interviewed last evening at Madison, Wis., by a representative of THE TRIBUNE as to his impressions of Mexico. On the whole he was favorably impressed. Owing to our sparse population and immense resources he thinks it will be several decades before America is troubled with the social and economic ills of Europe. He thinks that universal suffrage is a mistake; that it leads to demagogy and to pandering to vulgar tastes and passions, and perhaps to grave dangers. As the foreign element of the population increases it may result in infidelity and anarchy. He fears that as the Roman Catholic Church increases in membership it may become exacting and dictatory. He would make education the basis of suffrage. He has great hope from the abundance of virtue, common sense, and patriotism which he found everywhere from New York to San Francisco. He thinks the safety of the Nation lies in the direction of centralization, but the people should be careful that centralization shall not drift into monarchism. He expressed his utter detestation for the Mormons, but thinks that harsh measures against them would not be politic.

WHILE the Kentucky Democrats were indorsing Watterson, making a free-trade platform, and nominating Carlisle for President, the Pennsylvania Democrats were preparing to proceed upon diverging lines. Democracy in Pennsylvania means high-protection taxation and Randall for President, just as much as Kentucky Democracy means free trade and Carlisle. But the Pennsylvania protection Democrats occupy the vantage-ground just now. Their policy has prevailed in a Democratic Congress. The Carlisle and Watterson men fret and fume, but all their indignation and wrath are directed against the Republican party, forsooth! Why have they not brought Randall into the prisoner's dock? Why wasn't the indictment drawn up against the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Connecticut school of Democrats? Why wasn't the riot act read? Why didn't the Kentucky Democrats serve notice that their doctrines have the support of the majority of their party, and that the Randall party must go? The answer is because the Watterson Democrats have not the honesty and the courage to take this honest, consistent stand. They are still ready to temporize for the sake of spoils. They still scent the plunder from afar. Their revenue doctrine is not so dear to them but that they are still willing to sacrifice it to retain the votes which forty-one Democratic members of Congress represent. But they grossly underestimate the intelligence of the American people if they think that they can conceal the "irrepressible tariff conflict" by merely declaiming against the Republican party, which a year ago revised and reduced the tariff against solid Democratic opposition. It has been demonstrated that there is no hope of revenue reform from the Democratic party as now constituted, and yet the free-traders of that party propose to submit supinely. For Watterson hath said it.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE TARIFF CONFLICT.

The response of the Kentucky Democratic Convention to the defeat of the Morrison bill was the adoption of an emphatic "tariff-for-revenue-only" platform, the appointment of Henry Watterson as delegate-at-large to the Chicago National Convention No. 2, and the recommendation of Speaker Carlisle for the Presidential nomination. All this was consistent enough according to Kentucky ideas of Democracy, but Mr. Watterson, who wrote the platform, was not entirely straightforward when he directed his anathema against the Republican party and omitted to impale the forty-one Democratic Congressmen who defeated the work of tariff-reduction. The pith of the Kentucky Democratic platform will be found in the following extract:

> We especially deny the right of the Government to surrender its taxing powers to corporations or individuals, which is the result of both the theory and practice of the Republican party, and we denounce the present tariff, which burdens the people with excessive war taxes in time of peace, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretenses; we arraign the Republican party as the creator and defender of a system which has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; which has prohibited imports that might purchase the products of American labor, and degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas; which has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the return of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It exacts the taxpayers five times more than it yields to the Treasury, promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, corrupts officials, enriches the few by forcing bounties from the many, and favors the dishonest to bankrupt honest merchants. We assert the doctrine of the Constitution that all taxation be exclusively for revenue, and demand that no more revenue be collected than is required to meet the expenses and obligations of the Government economically administered.

The above was written and adopted after the reception of the news that on motion of Converse (Dem.) of Ohio, seconded by Randall (Dem.) of Pennsylvania and Eaton (Dem.) of Connecticut, the Morrison bill had been beheaded; and yet nobody would suspect, after reading Watterson's platform essay, that the Democrats had ever enjoyed an opportunity to correct the evils which he denounces so vigorously. His arraignment of the Republican party might have passed muster for campaign purposes a few months ago—even a few days ago, when it was still possible that the Democratic Congress would take some step toward the reduction of taxes. But it is the veriest fustian now. Mr. Watterson and his followers evidently propose to adhere to their revenue-tariff principles, but they have not the courage to denounce the phalanx of traitors in their own camp who have rendered the Democratic party impotent for good. Watterson's platform is like a last year's almanac. It is an old, old story to inveigh against the Republican party, which only so late as last year materially reduced taxes. But it is the Democratic party which is now under fire. The Democrats control the House by a majority of nearly two-thirds. They obtained their power upon the promise of tariff reform. The revenue-reformers scored a victory at the opening of the session by electing Carlisle Speaker, and making Morrison Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and keeping Randall off of it. They brought in a bill of so moderate a character that it was calculated to conciliate the protection faction if that faction would assent to any measure of tariff-reduction. Five months were spent in consideration, consultation, caucusing, and discussing. Then came the pitched battle, and the protection Democrats carried the day. This was the situation which confronted Watterson and the Kentucky Democrats. But they failed to meet it squarely and honestly. They repeated their old-time cant and endeavored to convey the impression that further Democratic success is all that is necessary to insure a sweeping reform of the tariff system. The country knows better. Watterson knows better. The Kentucky Democrats know better. Of what avail will it be for the Kentucky Democrats or the low-tariff Democrats anywhere to stick their heads in the sand and imagine that their discomfiture is buried out of sight? Neither an arraignment of the Republican party nor a repetition of empty Democratic promises will satisfy the people now. Mr. Watterson ought to have taken advantage of the opportune meeting of the Kentucky Convention immediately after the failure of the Morrison bill to tell the people what the low-tariff Democrats are going to do in their present dilemma.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

The Democratic majority in the House has shown its cowardice and duplicity in its treatment of the bill to restore Fitz John Porter in time of peace to a place in the army from which he had been ejected for misconduct in time of war by hanging up the bill until after the Chicago Convention. Acting upon the perhaps false assumption that the President favors the bill, but would be afraid to sign it pending the convention, being a candidate, they have so disposed of it that it may not come before the House again until after the convention, when, if the President should fail to receive the nomination, he would be expected to sign it. Whether the President in such a case should sign it or veto it, the action of Porter's friends is none the less a direct insult to him, as it proceeds upon the assumption that he is a time-server, and afraid to do his duty lest it should injure him politically.

The duplicity of the Democratic members is shown by their non-concurrence in the bill as it came to them from the Senate. The cloven foot makes its appearance. When the bill was under consideration by the House THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE predicted that the next step of the Democrats, in case the bill passed, would be to secure Porter back pay. The disposition of the matter shows that we were correct. The bill in the House only provided for the restoration of Porter to his place in the army, and left the question of arrearages untouched. The Democrats did not dare to go before the country on that proposition for fear of the storm of indignation it would create. Their scheme was to pass the restoration first, and then, when the agitation had subsided, to quietly slip the back pay through.

The bill was sent to the Senate, and the Senate Democrats, with the aid of three or four weak-backed Eastern Republicans, passed it, but so amended that it cut off the back pay entirely. This was more than the House Confederates had bargained for, and so they have struck out the Senate amendments and expect to secure the back-pay fraud in a conference committee. It will be possible in that conference for the Democrats to ask these weak-backed Republicans who are so eager to condone disobedience to orders in the army in the face of an enemy some leading questions. Either Fitz John Porter is innocent or guilty of what the court-martial found and President Lincoln confirmed. If these Republican Senators believe him innocent, as their votes would seem to show, why did they help pass a bill cutting off his back pay? If he is not guilty, but has been a man injured and persecuted by Lincoln, Garfield, and the court-martial for twenty years, why did not they vote to refund him the twenty years' pay with interest claimed to be due him? If he is innocent is he not entitled to it? Nay more, is he not entitled to exemplary damages from the Government for twenty years of undeserved punishment if he performed his whole duty faithfully and bravely?

THE EXCUSES OF JURYMEN.

The opening proceedings in the McKeague murder case have revealed some strange hygienic conditions in Chicago. From the brief conversations which have passed between the court, counsel, and citizens who have been summoned to serve as jurors it is apparent that the general health of the city is not in a sound condition, and that in spite of outward appearance of good health disease is ravaging our soundest and strongest people. Several score of gentlemen, apparently sound in wind and limb and robust in appearance, are found to be confirmed invalids. The trouble does not seem to be in the nature of a general epidemic, nor is the malady which threatens to cut off so many apparently able-bodied citizens in their prime contagious, like the cholera or small-pox. The cases are individual in kind, and the diseases run from nervous disorders to cancers and galloping consumption. Men who have never had any difficulty in hearing are suddenly found to be almost stone-deaf. Several athletes and amateur base-ball runners are found to have withered arms and lame legs. Board-of-Trade men who yell at noon like stentors and make themselves a nuisance for blocks around are in the last stages of bronchitis. Able, broad-chested fellows who foot it down-town mornings for pure physical enjoyment have suddenly developed most dangerous tubercles. Blooming, rotund people who transact business with zest and enthusiasm until 3 o'clock, then go to the clubs and meet their friends in convivial fashion, hurry home to a hearty dinner, run down-town to the theatre, and afterwards take a midnight supper and a social game which keeps them up into the small hours, are suddenly discovered to be afflicted with an assortment of diseases any one of which under the slightest confinement would be dangerous to life. And so it goes. As all these gentlemen are strong and robust in appearance, they may stand as types of the male population of the city, and we are therefore warranted in assuming that the large majority are suffering from divers ailments which may at any time result in their sudden death, and transform the city into a morgue, notwithstanding its apparently good sanitary condition. We should be reluctantly led to this conclusion were it not that the doctors emphasize it with their certificates and positively affirm that these ostensibly healthy people are laboring under all kinds of ailments which will assume a dangerous form if the invalids are exposed to the McKeague case.

The preliminary proceedings have also developed another curious feature. There is a class of citizens who do not care to pose before the community as confirmed invalids, and these seek to escape jury service by a display of mental adamant. They have made up their minds that McKeague is innocent, or they have made up their minds that he is guilty, and in either case their prejudices are so strong that the most positive evidence will not change their beliefs. Though evidence should be piled mountains high it will produce no effect upon them, which argues, of course, that they are perfectly familiar with all the circumstances of the case, and know as much about the guilt or innocence of the accused as the prisoner himself. Of course, whatever they do know they have learned from the press, and as the press has gone no further than to state the facts as far as known, which gave rise to a suspicion—the same facts upon which McKeague was indicted—it would be a curious study to know by what mental processes this suspicion has suddenly hardened into actual knowledge and changed to a positive conviction nothing can shake. If the court had critically examined these adamantine persons it would have found that they knew comparatively little or nothing about the matter except what they had picked up from casual glances at newspapers.

Then there is a third class, who may be described as the tender-hearted sort, who suddenly feel that they could not award summary punishment to McKeague even if he were proven guilty. It makes no difference that the crime was one of the most horrible and brutal murders on the calendar—they could not find it in their hearts to do more to McKeague, if he is guilty, than to shut him up a little while in prison, and on these grounds they are excused from serving on the jury.

Now, in plain English, nine out of ten of these excuses are out-and-out falsehoods. The court and counsel know that they are lies. The persons who make the excuses know that they are not true. And why are they told? Why is it that men will invent all sorts of excuses to get away from jury service? One reason is that they do not want to endure the foul air of the court-room and sit on hard wooden benches for two or three weeks. They do not want to be fastened down to such seats without opportunity to mitigate their fatigue. They do not want to be exposed to the torture of a confinement which has no parallel except in the cell of a prisoner or the pens of the Stock-Yards. They do not want to be compelled to breathe foul air and be exposed to unpleasant surroundings.

Another reason, of course, is, that they do not like to spare the time from their business or pleasures. They want to see good, intelligent juries, but are averse to composing any part of them. But if easy-chairs were provided there would be less motive for inventing excuses, the courts being in a situation where they could compel service with a better grace than now, and that service would not be a physical hardship at least.

THE purpose of the robber gang in the Common Council in their efforts to create a new Board of Public Works is threefold. (1) They want to multiply offices, three men to do one man's work, so as to make way for ward strikers and bummers of "infloocence." (2) They want to have personal responsibility for steals, jobs, and ring projects shirked or divided. There is no more need of a board of three Public Works Commissioners than of a board of three Mayors. (3) They want to have complete and absolute control of all the offices in the department. The three Commissioners proposed would be absolutely the gang's creatures. They could dictate all the appointments, and could also dictate the creation of new offices to satisfy their hungry henchmen. No one of the three Commissioners could be held responsible for extravagance, the waste of the people's money, or for putting through steals in which the gang might be interested. Every one of the Commissioners would try to shift the blame on his neighbors. There would be no finding out guilty parties. That the scheme would lead to extravagance appears clear enough. In the first place, the salaries of the Commissioners and their clerks and secretaries would be about $20,000. This sum would have to be paid to the Commissioners and their assistants for what one man now does for about $9,000. Why should the taxpayers be thus robbed?

The creation of a Board of Public Works for Chicago, advocated by the Aldermanic gang, would of course be followed by the creation of a Board of Police Commissioners, a Fire Department Board, and a board for the Health Department. The same reasons for which the ringsters seek the creation of the one would induce them to urge the establishment of the others. The more money spent on new offices the more the ringsters can steal, and the more "infloocence" they will have with the bummers and rounders. There is one triple-headed institution which the ringsters will always oppose. That is three Boards of Aldermen. If there were 108 instead of thirty-six members the steals would be distributed among too many; the share of each would be too small. The rapacious rogues would not stand that.

THE CORRY (Pa.) *Herald*, a Greenback-Labor-Democratic sheet published in the oil-regions, is booming for Ben Butler. It says:

> The phenomenal thing in politics now is old Ben Butler. Since the time since we noticed that a conference of Greenbackers and another of Anti-Monopolists in New York had declared for him, but few had any idea that the cranks and impracticables of those persuasions would fall into line. To the surprise of all, below, every influential paper of these parties is already in line for him, while the influential labor papers are also swinging into line.
>
> This coupled with the fact that every Greenback and Anti-Monopoly convention has declared for him, practically makes him the nominee of the Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists, and Labor men of the country before he enters the Democratic Convention.
>
> There is just one awkward thing for the National Democratic Convention to consider. Gen. Butler proposes to let the Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists, and Labor men vote for him for President even if the Democratic party won't run him for a candidate, and as against a straddle platform and one or both candidates dictated by the monopolists he would draw enough votes to blow the Democratic campaign ship completely out of water, so that he practically has the power to be the Democratic candidate or whistle a tune while the Democrats are beaten.

THIS is the reason given by the fair-minded sheet that bolted Garfield and Arthur and supported Hancock and English:

> The *Daily* [hourly?) *News* did not publish Mr. Phelps' special plea for Blaine because it did not contain a single new fact and was inordinately long.
>
> The readers of the hourly *News* would greatly prefer judging for themselves of the truth of that assertion. Mr. Phelps' explanation of the old charges against Blaine which the four *Nuzes* harp on is more interesting reading than appears in the columns of those prints in the course of a twelvemonth. The length of the letter would not displease any person capable of understanding plain, clear statements. The real reason of its suppression by those sheets was that it annihilated the charges against the Great Commoner, and those concerns have not enough sense of fair play in their nature to let their readers see the truth and draw their own conclusions.

HARRISON is much delighted at the decapitation of the Democratic Morrison Tariff bill. He takes that as a vindication of his Iroquois after-dinner speech, and thinks that he now stands a better show of getting some nomination from the Peoria or the Chicago Convention. He fancies that bolting Democrats like those who defeated the Morrison bill will control in those bodies, and that they like himself will be opposed to the reduction of war taxes. But should Harrison be a candidate before the Illinois Democracy on his high-protection platform won't he have an enthusiastic support? Won't the farmers down in Egypt rally to his standard? Will they not vindicate his course in urging the defeat of the Democratic tariff-reduction bill and chuckling that the other bolting Democrats succeeded in killing it? The Peoria Convention No. 2 will of course go wild over Harrison's high-tariff platform.

THE New York *Sun* denies that it is booming Flower, but remarks of him that "He is a good fellow and has more sense than three average Presidents." The first part of this little boomlet is intended for the *Sun*'s short-haired constituency, the latter part for its country readers. The *Sun* also says:

> There is no constitutional reason why a journalist should not be elected to the Presidency, provided the majority of the people wish to elect him; but there is one journalist of our acquaintance whose mature judgment in that his wishes and efforts will never be put forth in that direction.
>
> The journalist supposed to be referred to by the *Sun* is its editor, but if the passage is intended for a disclaimer of Presidential ambition on Mr. Dana's part it must be said that it is too beautifully indefinit.

IT will be sad for Harrison if he is not a delegate to the Chicago Convention No. 2. Vilas, and Hurd, and Watterson will be there, and Harrison wants to meet them on the tariff issue, of course, in an atmosphere less unfriendly than that of the Iroquois banqueting hall. But Chesterfield Mackin says Carter will not get there. Mackin modestly declines the honor himself in favor of his friend Mr. Trumbull, though he is disposed to be rather generous to Mr. Goudy. The scrimmage between the notables will be watched with interest. It must always be borne in mind that Harrison has the bridgetenders and saloonkeepers on his side, and they are a powerful—perhaps the most powerful—"infloocence" in the Democratic party.

THE Kentucky Democratic State Convention, after adopting radical free-trade resolutions "amid great applause," appointed the following radical free-traders to the Chicago Convention No. 2 as delegates-at-large: Henry Watterson, J. Stoddard Johnston, James A. McKenzie, and Thomas L. Jones.

THE municipal elections in Indiana are very large straws, unmistakably indicating the direction in which the political wind is blowing in that State. In Peru, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Elkhart, Logansport, Frankfort, South Bend, Huntington, and Wabash, the most of them old Democratic strongholds, the Republicans made large gains and in several of them carried the day outright. From other sections of the State comes equally cheering news. Indiana has always been claimed by the Democrats as one of their sure States. The Republicans have counted it as close. Now it appears that the Blaine boom has been heard from. The Great Commoner is a prime favorite, and the "boys" evidently determined, just by way of practice, to show what they can do with the Blaine colors flying to get their hands in. These little play elections indicate what they will do when the real fight comes on and the Plumed Knight is at the head of the column.

AFTER going over all the Presidential probabilities according to present appearances, the Albany *Evening Journal* comes to this conclusion:

> The possibility of Mr. Blaine's nomination lies in the break which may follow after a few ballots. As the causes be will be probably about sixty votes short of a nomination. It is not difficult to see where these votes may come from. The bulk of the Illinois delegation would fall to him as soon as Senator Logan should withdraw, unless the opposition to Mr. Blaine should centre on Secretary Lincoln. In 1880 Mr. Blaine received the vote of Indiana. Unless opposition to him centres on Mr. Gresham or Mr. Harrison, it will doubtless come to him this year. Louisiana's sixteen delegates are prepared to go to Blaine whenever the certainty of his nomination, with their assistance, is made clear. Ohio is at heart for Garfield's Secretary of State, and would be united for him if Senator Sherman were out of the race, and the probability of Blaine's nomination would solidify Pennsylvania. The fact cannot be disguised that Mr. Blaine is nearer a nomination today than he ever was before. But "there is many a slip."

WHEN the Democratic Tariff-Reduction bill was killed by the Democratic protectionists a Washington dispatch says:

> A shout went up which almost raised the roof, and for a time confusion was worse confounded. The free-trade section had been knocked out and the picture of deep-seated woe upon their efforts was painfully noticeable. Morrison was as pale as a ghost, as irascible as a woman, and as mad as a hornet; and Carlisle looked almost his counterpart. Randall, who had good reason to exult, sat in his seat as stolid as a tobacco-sign, his face bloodless and without a sign to betray his inward feeling. Morrison recovered somewhat, and there was now and anon a sickly, forced smile upon his countenance. The vote announced, the House at once adjourned.

Of course Mr. Morrison and his 150 followers are implacable. They are loud in denunciation of the protection Democrats who voted against the bill, and not at all gingerly in calling them traitors and rebels. One of them said lonight: "Sam Randall is the Jefferson Davis of the new rebellion."

DES MOINES *Register*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Monday morning is a regular landslide for Blaine, and shows that he is as sure to be nominated at Chicago as any man is sure of anything a month before a political convention has met. One of its features is to give the full roll-call of the convention, the name of every delegate, with his preference for President. These facts THE TRIBUNE, with an energy characteristic of it, and of which it alone among American newspapers is capable, has gathered with a great and the most painstaking care, and it is the first full and reliable showing which has been made. We print it in full elsewhere. It will be seen that it shows that Blaine has within thirty-three votes of enough to nominate him on the first ballot.

THE "Common Scoundrels" having been reinforced at the recent municipal election, the chief ringsters seem determined on inaugurating schemes of plunder of the taxpayers at once. The proposal to reëstablish a Board of Public Works with three Commissioners, who would be creatures of this gang, is the first move in the game of plucking the taxpayers. It is scarcely possible after Chicago's past experience with ring-ruled "boards" that twenty-five Aldermen can be found to pass over a veto an ordinance looking to the reëstablishment of any one of them. But the question seems to resolve itself to this: Are there twelve honest men in the Council to sustain a veto?

MR. W. H. VANDERBILT has never been credited, even by his intimate friends, with possessing those attributes of common humanity which are supposed to be a part of every man's nature, and his recent action in allowing a pair of horses that served his personal use long and faithfully to be knocked down under the auctioneer's hammer for a few hundred dollars each is therefore not a matter of surprise. It would seem that when a man becomes a two hundred millionaire the chances of his dying of enlargement of the heart are exceedingly remote.

MR. FRANK HURD now proposes to carry the tariff war into the very Africa of the Democratic protectionists. He will come to Chicago, where Harrison and Finerty live. The struggle in Convention No. 2 over the platform promises to be lively. The Democrats may get so excited over it that it would not be surprising if they failed to nominate a candidate. Such a mistake would be wisdom. A party without principle can never receive the support of the majority of the American people.

"THE feeling of mistrust of Blaine is so general and deep-seated that no candidate in whose administration he might be a power would receive the full party support which will be needed next November."—*One of the four Chicago Nuzes.*

You are assuming too much for your own sentiments in that matter. By the way, how would you like Hancock and English as Republican candidates? Your support of them with great valor and vigor in 1880 should not have been thrown away upon the country.—*Cin. Com.-Gaz.*

THE four little Chicago kittens called the Chicago *News* say:

> The claim that Logan or Sherman could transfer their strength in Illinois and Ohio to Blaine is as false as it is impudent.

You might as well take notice that Blaine is the second choice of the majority or the Sherman delegates of Ohio; and that Sherman is the second choice of nearly all the Blaine delegates. If you should work that fact up in your own way it might do you good. The great feature of the four little kittens named the *News* is the reproduction from THE TRIBUNE of Articles published in 1876 in opposition to Blaine, as Abraham Lincoln remarked, once upon a time: "That powder has been burnt." It will not explode a second time.—*Cin. Com.-Gaz.*

THE Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, speaking of Presidential prospects and the Chicago Convention, says:

> Among those mentioned for the honor of presenting Blaine's name before the convention is Judge West, of Bellefontaine, who beat Gen. Beatty at the Cleveland Convention for delegate-at-large. Judge West is one of the most extraordinary men in the State. In his professional duties his loss of eyesight is almost counterbalanced by his marvelous memory. Weak physically, his mind is penetrating and clear. His style is nervous, fiery, and epigrammatic. He can thrill a convention by his enthusiasm.

A NEW YORK dispatch says of the poor, shiftless old Fremont:

> Much interest is felt here in the bill before the Senate at Washington to invest John C. Fremont with the rank of Major-General and place him on the retired list of the army. Gen. Fremont's sign has hung from a law office on Broadway for a long time, but since his sickness a year ago he has given little attention to business, and his circumstances are much reduced. His friends say that he has become exceedingly depressed, and that but for his wife's spirit and diplomacy he would probably have worried himself into helplessness very soon. It was she who suggested to Senator Sherman the bill now offered, which he was very glad to present to the Senate.

LOAFING is complained of as a great evil in Brooklyn. An indignant citizen sends a protest to one of the newspapers, in which he says: "Loafing should be made a crime, and a loafer should be defined as one who stands aimlessly in front of a stranger's door for over half an hour at a time. Let this fine art of loafing be abolished, and if the police are unable to attend to it call out the military or the fire department. A good ducking would do some of them no harm."

IT is as we anticipated. The Philadelphia *Press*, which is on the ground and ought to know, says the Pennsylvania Republicans have done admirably without the advice and counsel of Senator Don Cameron. "The grand old State," it says, "has worried along pretty well during his absence until she has finally reached a position where she can actually take care of herself. The Senator may not believe this, but it is true, nevertheless."

A CLEVELAND dispatch about the Democratic situation in Ohio says that H. B. Payne is virtually out of the race. Some of his most influential friends said lately that he would positively not be a candidate, and that he had reached that final decision since the recent election at his own home, and so it is seen how important that election was. Further than that the Payne family's connection with the Standard Oil Company and the dismal result of the recent election here have effectually killed the Mr. Payne's candidacy.

MIKE WASSERMAN says that he and Tom Pelt can count on eight votes for the appointment of additional ex-cops—that is, for the appointment of Democratic ward heelers and ex-strikers to office. It has been over three years since the Democratic ringsters had a majority in the County Board. The Van Pelt-Wasserman combination bids fair to make as unsavory a record as the Carroll-McCaffery ring did in its day.

IN London for two days there has been an almost continuous snow-storm, varied by showers of hail and sleet, and a similar condition of weather is reported throughout Southern England. In many places, and especially in those districts which are remote from the sea, snow has fallen to a depth of several inches.

BLOOMINGTON (Ill.) *Pantagraph*: Robert A. Storrs has been interviewed as to the report that he and our senior Senator "never speak as they pass by," and admits that it is good to the Chicago Convention he will not present the name of Logan. We doubt if Logan's candidacy will suffer seriously as a consequence.

MR. RANDALL and Mr. Dana are both, and now that the Morrison bill is out of the way the arguments in favor of free whisky and tobacco and high taxes on the necessaries of life will be rehashed. The Morrison bill has been dispatched when work in this direction was commenced.

EX-SECRETARY "DICK" THOMPSON participated in the Log-Cabin Harrison campaign of 1840, and was Chairman of one committee of Resolutions in the convention that nominated Grant sixteen years ago, will make the Republican June meeting in Chicago.

A CONVENTION of Irish-Americans will soon be held in Paris. James Stephens will preside. The objects of the convention will be to consider exhaustively the Irish question and to denounce the nefarious operations of the dynamite-Invincible faction.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes of Mr. Robert Ingersoll that he is amusing when he means to be, and twice as much so when he does not mean to be. This is quite as good as some of the lively agnostic orator's efforts on his Creator.

DAVITT overestimated his strength when he set himself up against Parnell, and now has to go—on a lecturing tour.

GOV. CRITTENDEN will probably go into mourning for "Charley" Ford.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will be in Europe the latter part of this month. Mrs. Astor will take the baths and waters of Schwalbach for the more complete restoration of her health, and Mr. Astor to go through his annual *Kur* at Carlsbad. Their house at Newport will, therefore, remain closed during the summer.

Mgr. Capel boldly tells a friend in Rome that he never even read "Lothair," in which a portrait is supposed to be drawn in the person of Catesby. And yet in the first edition of the novel the printer, the proof-reader, and finally himself overlooked a single page

"And they say," exclaimed the traveler, "that our nobility is haughty! Why, he talked to two snobs like you and me as though we had been his pals!"

Labouchère says: There is no truth whatever in the statement which appeared in several journals Monday that Prince Albert Victor is to be created Duke of Dublin and is to take up his residence in Ireland. Nothing whatever has yet been arranged concerning the young Prince's plan of life after he attains his majority, but I believe that he will not at once be raised to the peerage. The Prince's education will not be completed for more than a year to come, and he will probably travel abroad for some time before he settles down at home.

Politics are a fragrant and delicious thing in England. The American wife of Sir William Vernon Harcourt has unintentionally got him into not a little trouble. In the Oxford election of 1880 Sir William was one of the candidates. He made a gallant campaign, in which he was assisted by his wife. The lady is the daughter of the historian Motley and is handsome and popular. She is also esthetic, and her tastes appear also to accord with those of the voters of Oxford. The day before election Sir William purchased an immense quantity of flowers from a local florist, and with his wife went around distributing them among the people of the town. He gave bouquets and flower-baskets to the ladies—the wives, sweethearts, and daughters of the electors—while Lady Harcourt adorned the coats of the men with boutonnières. The whole town was fragrant. Sir William's opponent, who had relied upon the coarser influences of beer and cigars, found himself out in the cold. The trouble just now is that "Me Lud" forgot to pay for his flowers, and the florist and the unsuccessful candidate have combined and charged him with bribery. The florist brought suit for his bill, and won the case. Sir William denied that the flowers so lavishly distributed were intended as bribes, but merely as reasonable and graceful compliments to his constituents. Meanwhile the Judges' brains are wrought up to a pitch of excitement that threatens to set fire to their wigs, and still they cannot decide if these floral compliments have enough solidity to constitute a bribe.

AMUSEMENTS.

Modjeska in "East Lynne" at the Grand.

"East Lynne" could be omitted from Modjeska's repertory without suggesting any doubt as to her versatility or casting any shadow upon her fame. It is a woman's play, written with all the effusiveness and sentimentality characteristic of the feminine temperament, and without the vigor of purpose and the essential truth of delineation which make the vitality of a drama. There is a sort of dribbling hysteria in third-rate literature which passes for genius, and of the class of work which springs from this spiritual debility "East Lynne" may be accepted as a type. The performance of this parlor melodrama last night was in the main exceedingly weak, but Modjeska, who fought bravely against the apathy which had settled upon her company, sustained the interest of the audience to the end. Her death-scene was intensely thrilling—a very triumph of art in its vivid naturalness. The pathos of the mother's interview with her dying child was marred because the little boy, as was to be expected, forgot his lines. Indeed, it was hardly to be expected that he should remember them, when some of the leading members of the company were more flagrantly forgetful. It must be generally confessed that a child of tender years has no place in a drama from the very fact that it lacks the consciousness of acting, and therefore out of harmony with all the conditions of producing an illusion. The burden of bringing out eight pieces in six days is weighing heavily upon Modjeska's troupe, the actress herself being the only one who is fully equal to the somewhat distressing task. "Adrienne" will be given tonight.

Mr. George Riddle's Reading of "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Shakspeare's fairest works have been so often marred by rude and unsympathetic hands that to hear one of his delightful comedies interpreted with the charm of poetic insight and with the adjunct of delicious music is a treat too rare to be passed over without a grateful word of appreciation. Of Mr. Riddle's exquisit rendering of "Midsummer Night's Dream" extended mention has already been made in these columns, and to review his work of last evening would be to repeat the praise which was gladly accorded to his first performance. Mendelssohn's music was feelingly rendered by an orchestra under the baton of Mr. E. Heimendahl, and the spirit and delicacy of the playing received the warmest recognition from the audience. Relinquishing oneself to the full enjoyment of the poet's fancies, drifting into the soul on waves of sound there came what sense of gentle languor which made Lorenzo whisper to Jessica at Belmont:

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.

Those who had the good fortune to be present last evening will return with new zest and with quickened sympathies to the pages of the one poet who never grows old—from the loom of whose imagination came the wondrous fabric of "Midsummer Night's Dream," blending the cloth of gold with the hodden gray of life.

FINANCIAL.

Several Bad Failures Among Montreal Leather Firms.

MONTREAL, Que., May 8.—[Special.]—The leather embarrassments are on the increase, the latest developments being the arrest of Alphonse Magnan, of the firm of Hamil & Magnan, whose suspension was caused by the failure of Cassels, Stimson & Co., lately announced. Magnan is charged with forging the name of Delisle, a well-known broker of Quebec, to several notes and of discounting the same at one of the banks there. The friends of Magnan state that his mind has become weakened on account of his financial troubles lately, and that he is not accountable for his action.

Another failure is announced, caused also by the failure of Cassels, Stimson & Co.—namely: that of Martin & Alcombrack, of Bedford, with liabilities of $50,000. They are offering 15 cents on the dollar.

A meeting of the creditors of Cassels, Stimson & Co. was held this afternoon. The statement of the affairs of the firm presented shows a deficit of over $200,000, the direct liabilities being over $100,000. The estate is considered a poor one and will certainly not pay more than 15 cents on the dollar, and perhaps not as much.

A Boston Failure.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—Palmer & Bachelder's liabilities are $188,000; nominal assets, $170,000.

AN ATTORNEY'S DAMAGE SUIT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—[Special.]—May 15, 1883, Lewis C. Garrigus, a prominent lawyer and politician of Russellville, Ky., was shot and painfully wounded by James S. Stanley and Thomas A. Frazier, well-known barristers of Russellville. The shooting occurred during an election. Mr. Garrigus upon recovering left the State, giving as a reason that he desired to live in a community where shooting-irons were not so common. He went to Indianapolis, Ind., and began the practice of law there. Today he filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court claiming $80,000 damages from Frazier and Stanley for conspiring to assassinate him. It was necessary that he should become a non-resident before he could bring suit in the United States Court, and desiring to call the attention of the public to the outrage through the medium of Federal justice he in consequence moved his residence to Indiana. The parties to the action are prominent in politics and society, and the investigation which is to come will attract the widest attention.

A YOUNG HIGHWAYMAN.

DALLAS, Tex., May 8.—Lucien Poles, aged 18, living near Hutchins, stole his father's horse and rode to Lancaster, where after disposing of it he returned, mounted another animal, and, armed with a shotgun, took the road as a full-fledged highwayman. Riding to Schneider's store he brought the gun to bear on the proprietor, demanding his money or his life, which was answered by five shots from the storekeeper's revolver, whereupon the young hopeful put spurs to the horse and escaped. A posse has gone in pursuit.

COLORED WIFE-MURDERER CONVICTED.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 8.—[Special.]—Berry Johnson, colored, was convicted of murder in the first degree today. He choked his wife to death April 13 last.

THE DAY ABROAD.

An Enormous Vote Polled at the Paris Elections—A Revolutionist Victory.

Arrival of the Mexican Central Railway Directors at the City of Mexico.

The Captain-General of Cuba Reported to Have Resigned—German Socialism.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

AN ENORMOUS VOTE POLLED.

PARIS, May 8.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Never in her history has Paris polled so many votes as in the elections now going on. The total number is in excess by 31,000 of the total number in the year 1881, and the Revolutionists—that is to say, the Autonomists, Socialists, Anarchists, and Collectivists—poll this year over 175,000 votes, being nearly 60,000 more than in 1881. Although only forty-eight of the eighty Municipal Councillors have as yet been elected, nevertheless the political significance of the elections may now be fairly gaged, and the keynote to the next legislative elections is already sounded. The Opportunists—that is to say, the Ministerial party—have had a most decided check. The Conservatives have scored a slight progress, but so slight that, as a Royalist paper, the *Gaulois*, says, "It would take 200 years at their present rate of progression before the monarchy could be peacefully restored."

A VICTORY FOR THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Revolutionists have won a brilliant victory. The enormous numerical increase of the Socialists, and their unexpected consistency and solidity and political unity, now constitute a stormy petrel not only for France, but for Europe. The Ministerial papers seem to feel that their candle is now burning at both ends; the Bonapartists utter a sort of snarl of discontent like the traditional dog in the manger, the Royalists a "Tout va bien," and the Revolutionists already chant their pean of victory.

PRESS COMMENT.

The *Republique Francaise* says: "One good thing about the elections is that Paris has shaken off the political indifference with which it has been sometimes charged, but the Parisians should learn that the municipal elections should be guided not by political but by purely administrative considerations."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The Paris elections are by no means satisfactory to men of common sense who love order and domestic security. The only parties which have gained are the Revolutionists and the Monarchists."

The *Paris* says: "Above all things, it is of vital necessity that the French people, and especially the Parisians, should understand that revolutionary votes only serve the cause of our sole real enemy, which is Le Roy."

The *Temps* says: "The elections are not encouraging for those who strive for order and prosperity."

The *Pays* says, bitterly: "The Government lacks backbone and initiative. M. Ferry has drained to the dregs the cup of the Autonomists."

The Royalist *Figaro* says: "In exact proportion as the Republic backslides into the dark deeds of the revolution the monarchy mounts to the surface, and with its protecting folds offers to society the sole means of reparation and safety."

The *Francais*, the organ of the Duc de Broglie, says: "Whatever may be the outcome of this complex social movement, its logical conclusion will certainly not terminate in the maintenance of the Republic."

M. Cornely, formerly editor of the extinct *Clairon*, sounds the following trumpet-notes in today's *Gaidois*: "The elections demonstrate—first, that the Republic has sprung a bad leak and is water-logged; second, that a Royalist party exists in every sense of the word; and, third, that France will not go to the monarchy unless via the Commune, toward which she is advancing with rapid strides. Remember that in the days of an emeute one Anarchists is more than a match for 500 bourgeoisie. The Anarchists know exactly what they want, and they want it sufficiently to risk their necks for it. But the Republicans of other stripes have neither a program, enthusiasm, nor fanaticism. In short, Parisians, everything promises the return of the Commune. Open your eyes to the extraordinary foresight of the Administration, which is rapidly covering all the streets of Paris with the wooden pavement, which is such a splendid resource in case of riots, the same kind of wooden pavements that has already proved its utility in Cincinnati. With a few blows of a pick and a handful of matches the new wooden-paving blocks, saturated with tar, can be used most effectively and economically as fire-brands to inaugurate a conflagration of the magnificent buildings of Paris. Or else these wooden paving-blocks can be transformed in a moment into barricades, forming an impassable and blazing rampart between an attacking army and the émeute. Paris can proceed to elect Autonomists with the utmost tranquility. The Autonomists will establish the Commune, and, thanks to the foresight of the authorities, the Commune has the greater part of its ammunition already prepared for action."

The *Intransigeant* says: "The grand struggle is soon to be at hand. Against the Opportunists we strive merely for a democratic organization of the Republic. But against the Royalists it is our very existence as Republicans that we defend."

The *Cri du Peuple* says: "The grand issue is framed. It is a struggle between the old world and the new world. On one side are the canons of the church; on the other side are the cannons of the Montmarte. It is the King or the Commune."

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL DIRECTORS AT THE CAPITAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 8.—[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The Mexican Central Directors' party arrived this noon by special train, after a pleasant trip without accident. They traveled only by day in order to see the whole line. They stopped at Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, Silaso, and Guanajuato, inspecting each place. They express themselves as delighted with the trip and the condition and prospects of the road. They were met at the station by Manager Robinson, committees from the National and City Governments, and the Jockey Club. The carriages of President Gonzales and Secretary-of-Public-Works Pacheco were sent to the station to receive them.

The Mexican Central Directors will be given a grand banquet Saturday. Sunday the Jockey Club gives an exhibition of national field sports in their honor. Various other festivities are arranged.

BORNING A BANK.

LAREDO, Tex., May 8.—At noon today the Mexican Federal troops were marched from a garrison and formed into line in front of Milmo Brothers' bank in New Laredo. A peremptory demand was made for $4,000 claimed to be due the Government, and upon a refusal by Mr. Dave Milmo, an American citizen and part owner of the bank, the Government officials entered the bank and took out twenty sacks of silver of $500 each, and marched off. There is intense excitement on both sides of the river.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF MILITARY PRISONERS—THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL REPORTED TO HAVE RESIGNED.

HAVANA, May 8.—Several military prisoners arrived yesterday from the interior. They are the commander of the regular infantry battalion stationed at Cienfugos, a sub-lieutenant of artillery at Holguin, two sergeants, and five soldiers from the Cienfugos garrison.

Gen. Castillo has dispatches from Madrid notifying him that there have been found in papers seized at the lodgings and on the corpse of Lieut. Mango and on the bodies of eight soldiers slain with him during the late insurrection at Figueras, Spain, notes and clews which established the fact that the military conspiracies discovered at Badajos and also more recently at Villa-Carlos had far-reaching ramifications in the ranks of the Spanish army in Cuba. These dispatches and arrests have still more enfeebled Captain-General Castillo, who, it is said, forwarded his resignation by the steamer May 6. Meantime Castillo directs the censorship with renewed vigor. It is suspected that letters, especially from the United States, will be carefully scrutinized.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections today for Senators, so far as known, resulted in favor of the Conservatives.

SUPPRESSED.

The authorities have stopped finally the publication of the Republican paper, *El Pulsenque*.

GERMANY.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW.

BERLIN, May 8.—In the Reichstag today the motion to pass to second reading the bill prolonging the special Anti-Socialist law was the occasion of vigorous debate. Count Stauffenburg spoke in opposition, while Count Minnigerode, Dr. Marquardsen, and Count Behr favored the renewal of the law. Dr. Windthorst, leader of the Ultramontanes, declared that the Centre was unanimously of opinion that the law could never be a permanent arrangement. But still he recognized that Socialist excesses must be vigorously combated. If his amendments were rejected and a division should be taken on the Government bill unamended, every member of the Centre would be at liberty to vote as he pleased. The debate will be resumed tomorrow.

The *Post* declares that a large majority will vote for the renewal of the law against the Socialists, and but a feeble minority will persist in voting for its rejection.

THE LIBERALS.

The congress of National Liberals is postponed until the 18th inst.

MATRIMONIAL.

It is rumored that a marriage has been arranged between the Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Crown Prince Frederick William, and Alexander I., Prince of Bulgaria.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

The entente between Prussia and the Vatican has been established upon the confirmation of a successor to Cardinal Ledochowski at Posen. Bishop Lydowski has been nominated to that office. Prussia's relations with the Vatican on other questions are cordial.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

PRINCE JEROME AND PRINCE VICTOR.

PARIS, May 8.—Prince Jerome, in reply to the request of his partisans to explain the position of his son, Prince Victor, said: "Inasmuch as Victor has already declared his respect for, and submission to, his father's will, it is needless to submit further questions to him. The question whether France shall be an Empire or a Republic is of secondary importance. The people will settle this. A Republic cannot be displeasing to a descendant of the First Consul. The name Napoleon signifies development, French revolution, respect for national sovereignty, love for the people, a desire to effect social reforms, and to delivery democracy from overweening importance and extravagant expectation."

The majority of the French newspapers ridicule Prince Jerome's assumption of the rôle of Pretender. The papers do not consider "Plon-Plon's" profession of Republicanism sincere.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, May 8.—Henry Chaplin, Conservative Member of Parliament, writes to the *Standard* that whatever alteration is required to place the Conservative party upon a popular basis should be effected through the recognized leaders, and not in defiance of their counsels.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says: "The real question at issue between Lord Churchill and the Conservative leaders is, whether the internal organization of the party shall be established upon a popular representative basis, as Churchill advocates it, or shall remain upon a secret and irresponsible basis. On this broad and unmistakable issue there can be no doubt but Churchill is right.

ACCIDENTS.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, May 8.—Ten women were blown to pieces and two others wounded by an explosion of dynamite at Noble's factory in Ayrshire.

A PANIC.

TRIESTE, May 8.—A panic occurred in a chapel in this city this morning, caused by an altar catching fire. Many people were injured.

THE CONGO.

FRANCE'S POSITION.

PARIS, May 8.—France is said to be informally pledged not to interfere with the African International Association of the Congo. The latter has undertaken to cede to France its African property in the event of the dissolution of the association. Meantime, however, France has not recognized the flag of the association.

CABLE NOTES.

At Vienna a Mormon missionary has been condemned to a month's imprisonment.

La Liberte believes France will shortly conclude a treaty with Portugal with reference to the Congo question.

The Empress Eugenie is making rapid progress in the revision of Rouher's "Memoirs of the French Empire."

A Parisian money-changer named Hirsch has been fined 7,500 francs for having put into circulation four forged bank-notes.

At London Baron St. Leonards, on a charge of indecent assault upon a female servant, has been sent to jail. Bail was refused.

Admiral Baldwin has arrived at Constantinople on board a United States vessel, the Porte having granted a firman permitting this.

"The Life of Queen Victoria," by Sarah Tytler, edited by Lord Ronald Gower, will soon be issued. The Royal family have assisted in its preparation.

The report that the King of the Belgians is to dispatch Stanley with an expedition from the Congo to aid Gordon in retreating from Khartoum is untrue.

Chinese advices state that Li Hung Chang has been invested with full powers on the Annam question. Parliamentary negotiations regarding Tonquin began at Tien Tsin.

A detachment of Egyptian infantry and cavalry will be dispatched immediately to reinforce Korosko and Dongola. The natives there are uneasy at the weakness of the garrisons.

Before his departure for London, Errington, the British representative at the Vatican, expressed the conviction that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Vatican would be arranged before next autumn.

The French revenue returns for April show a decrease of 4,500,000 francs below the estimates. In view of constant defects, the several budget committees have under consideration propositions for selling the State railways.

The race for the great Cheshire (England) handicap stake yesterday was won by Ben Holmes' bay filly, Perdita II., by four lengths, Chapler's chestnut mare, Wandering Nun, second, and the Duke of Westminster's chestnut horse, Whipper-In, third. There were five starters.

The Paris *Figaro* states that Portovin, Secretary of the French Consulate at New York, and now in Paris, charged with expressing sympathy with the Germans before, during, and after the war, does not appear in public. Prime Minister Ferry has ordered an official inquiry into the case.

At St. Petersburg during the trial Tuesday of the Black Band (Nihilists), Dubotski and daughter (prisoners) stabbed themselves, the father fatally, the daughter dangerously. The rumored author of "Saltzkoff" has been arrested in connection with the suppression of the newspaper *Annals of the Fatherland*.

At London the Duke of Cambridge formally opened the Health Exhibition yesterday. The Prince of Wales sent a telegram wishing it success. Gladstone, the Lord Mayor, and other distinguished persons were present. Gladstone was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses. The show is in a backward state.

HOW RUSSIA IS GOVERNED.

The Russian Police—Beating and Killing of Dr. Deduline's Wife.

By Stepniak: The District Judge of the Thirteenth Circle of St. Petersburg had lately before him a case which made some little stir. The facts were reported by the journals of the Capital, but as the Russian press is debarred from making either note or comment thereon some account of the matter may serve a useful purpose. It illustrates the fashion in which the most loyal of the Czar's subjects are liable to be treated by the agents of the police. The case in question arose, in the first instance, out of a complaint made by Dr. Deduline, Councilor of State and physician, against City-Sergeant No. 593, Police Commissioner Gussaroff, and the dvornicks (house-porters, who are almost all in the pay of the police) Taroff, Ellinoff, and Kokireff, for having brutally assaulted him and his wife the 30th of August, 1883. At 9:30 p. m. the day mentioned Dr. Deduline and his wife got out of a tramway carriage near the angle formed by the Nevsky Prospect and Vladimirskaia street. As they alighted from the carriage Mme. Deduline, who was enceinte, was insulted by a group of men hard by. They tried to hustle her, and assailed her with indecent epithets. On this the Councilor appealed for protection to City-Sergeant 593, who was standing near. But, without taking the trouble to understand the request or the circumstances, the latter threw himself on Mme. Deduline, seized her hands, and flung her on the ground. An Englishman in such circumstances would probably have knocked the policeman down; Dr. Deduline contented himself with raising his wife from the ground. While he was doing this the gendarme called to his help the dvornik Taroff, pushed Dr. Deduline aside, and, seizing the lady by the hair of her head, dragged her to a droshky and threw her brutally into the bottom of it. The husband was then forced by the dvornik into the back seat, and the Sergeant, placing himself beside the driver with his feet on the prostrate woman, ordered the droshky to be driven to Police Station No. 19. On the way thither the policeman and his aide amused themselves by occasionally striking their prisoners with their fists and feet. At the station they were joined by two other dvornicks belonging to the house, who, as they accompanied the party through the court, repeatedly slapped the faces of Dr. and Mme. Deduline. When they were brought before the Commissioner the victims gave their names and complained bitterly of the treatment they had received. But the man in authority, without paying the slightest heed to their remonstrances, ordered them to be locked up in a police cell. While the order was being executed the prisoners were again severely beaten by the City Sergeant and his companions. In reply to their request that the Police Director of the district should be called in the Commissioner sent them word that the Director said they might "go to the devil," and that he could not attend to their business before the next morning. Shortly afterwards the dvornik of the house in which the Deduline lived arrived at the police station. He had got wind of the affair, and confirmed the prisoners' statements as to their names and position. On this the Commissioner, who began to see that he had gone somewhat too far, "invited" the Doctor and his wife to leave the station, and explained that their arrest "had been caused by a misunderstanding." Their request for a protocol, or official report of the incident, was peremptorily refused, the Commissioner even declining to give his name.

After leaving the police station Dr. Deduline and his wife went just as they were to the Governor of the city, Gen. Gresser, before whom they laid the whole matter, showing him their bruises and their disordered clothing. He promised them a strict inquiry and speedy redress, and two days later a certain Dr. Hering was deputed to examine their hurts and make a report. In his reports, Nos. 1,853, 1,854, he described the bruises and lesions which he found on their bodies, and stated further that Dr. Deduline had been robbed of his watch and chain, that one of Mme. Deduline's earrings had been torn off and the other broken, that her hat was lost, one of her bracelets missing, and that her mantle and dress were torn in various places. On the strength of this report and his own testimony Dr. and Councilor Deduline demanded that City-Sergeant 593, Commissioner-of-Police Gussaroff, and the three dvornicks might be punished according to Article 1,453 of the code. After repeated delays the matter was brought before the District Court of the Thirteenth Arrondissement, but the accused denied everything, and the Judge, not being able to come to a decision, adjourned the case, as would appear, indefinitly. The chances are that the Commissioner and his accomplices, who are shielded by their superiors, will get off scot free. Before the proceedings began poor Mme. Deduline, who, as I have said, was about to become a mother, died of the injuries she had received.

These are the facts, in all their crudity, taken from the official reports printed in the papers of St. Petersburg. Comment is unnecessary. Cases like that of the Dedulines happen every day and nothing more is heard of them; but this time, as it happened, the policeman made a mistake. The man he maltreated was a "swell," a physician, and a State Councilor—a dignitary who ranked as a "civil general"—who could make a noise and complain in person to the Governor of the city. If he had been an ordinary mortal—a tradesman, a student, or a stranger—he would not have dared to say a word; if he had, he would have been promptly exiled by administrative order—or worse. It is a curious feature of the case that when the Police Commissioner heard that Dr. Deduline had lodged a complaint against him, he proceeded against the Doctor as "a disturber of public order." Deduline, it appears, called out when the City Sergeant and the dvornik were beating him, and calling out when you are arrested and maltreated might possibly lead to a breach of the peace. It is true that the Commissioner afterwards saw fit to withdraw the accusation, but if instead of a Councillor he had had to do with a student it would have served his purpose admirably. The Commissioner would have been praised for his zeal, the student punished for his contumacy.

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 8.—[Special.]—The Red River has risen a foot in the last twenty-four hours, placing it twenty-nine feet seven inches above the low water of 1879. A Fulton (Ark.) dispatch says the river is thirty feet four inches on the gage and falling. This is a fall of four inches at Fulton since yesterday. Several plantations below are under water, and stock is being brought here for shelter. Parties from below report the points being cut at many places in order to give the river a straighter flow and let the water out more rapidly. These points hold the water up, when, together with the water in the swamps back of the plantations, serve to make damaging overflows.

TELEGRAPHIC CHANGES.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—[Special.]—Mr. Malcolm Hart, for a number of years Cashier of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, has resigned. He goes to Chicago to accept a position with Robert Stewart, formerly Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, but now General Manager of the Western Division of the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company. W. B. Faringer will succeed Hart as the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company's Cashier.

A NONAGENARIAN'S TRAMP.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8.—[Special.]—Capt. R. W. Andrews, of Sumter, started on his pedestrian tour to Boston yesterday morning. The old man is in his 91th year, but is in excellent health and seems to possess all the vigor of a man of 40. He expects to reach Washington before Congress adjourns, as he has some pension claims for services in the war of 1812 to urge. Citizens are lustily cheering him along the road.

THE FAR WEST.

Four Persons Held for the Schwartz Tragedy—The Hill-Sharon Case—Murderer Murray.

OREGON TRAGEDIES.

MURDERER MURRAY.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 8.—[Special.]—J. W. Murray, the assassin of Alfred Yenke, his brother-in-law, was to have been hanged here tomorrow. His attorney succeeded in obtaining a stay of proceedings until an appeal to the Supreme Court could be perfected. Judge Smith granted a stay until the matter could be heard. The case cannot be passed on for several weeks. A strong effort was made to secure a commutation to imprisonment for life on the ground of the insanity of the prisoner, but failed. Murray has relapsed into a condition of sullen despondency, at times breaking down and weeping like a child. He has threatened suicide repeatedly, and is closely guarded day and night.

[Early the morning of Jan. 7 last Alfred Yenke, a young man, was assassinated by Murray, his brother-in-law, at Portland. Murray and wife had been separated some months. The former, insane with jealousy, threatened that he would kill her if he found her in company with another man. Yenke and his sister had been at a ball, and while returning home met Murray, who was armed with a shotgun, and who in a jealous fury killed Yenke, supposing in the darkness that Yenke was his wife's lover. He also fired at his wife, but missed her. His purpose was evidently to kill both.]

THE SCHWARTZ ASSASSINATION.

Mrs. Schwartz, William Henry, and Joseph Drake, implicated in the assassination of David Schwartz near Salem, were all held to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of murder in the first degree. No bail was allowed. George Schwartz, a son of deceased, also arrested charged with complicity in the crime, has been discharged. Public indignation and excitement are abating, but the prisoners are still strongly guarded.

HILL VS. SHARON.

A LYING WITNESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8.—The Hill-Sharon divorce case was productive today of a startling and unexpected development. Mrs. Martha Wilson (colored), who had testified in behalf of the plaintiff, Miss Hill, that she had seen the marriage contract in 1880, and who when on the stand recognized the document produced as the same, acknowledged today when called by the defense that she had perjured herself; that she had never seen the document until it was shown her by Miss Hill a short time before the trial opened. She says Miss Hill promised to pay her $5,000 to swear that she had seen the alleged contract in 1880; that she agreed to do so and did; that her husband, after reading the alleged contract, also agreed to swear that he saw it the same year; that he was to receive $2,000 additional. The witness said that Miss Hill, Miss Brackett, Mrs. Snow (colored), and herself were together at Miss Hill's when the alleged agreement was entered into to testify falsely to having seen the so-called marriage contract. Cross-examined, she said she had testified previously only to what Miss Hill had instructed her; that she did not know she was committing perjury. The witness became confused and could not recollect the date when she had the alleged meeting with the plaintiff.

LIFE IN DARMSTADT.

London *Truth*: Darmstadt is about the dullest capital in the world. It has enormously wide streets, in which a human being is rarely to be seen. In the centre of the town is a gloomy schloss, which is the royal palace. I [Labouchère] was once an attaché to the Legation which was accredited to the extinct German confederation that used to sit at Frankfort. The Legation was also accredited to the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, and two or three times a year we had to go over to Darmstadt to figure at a State ball. I remember that I was at first somewhat astonished to remark that the guests arrived in coveys, until it was explained to me that as none of his Serene Highness' subjects had carriages it was the kindly habit of the Potentate when he gave a ball to send a conveyance round the town and bring his guests by omnibus loads. I still think with awe and reverence of these august creatures. Every one of them was noble, for none but nobles were regarded as fitting guests for the Grand Ducal fetes. The Minister in whose suite I went was, it was known, fond of whist, and it was felt that an English diplomatist could hardly be expected to play the game for less than florin points (one shilling and eightpence). Such stakes, however, the fortune of no Darmstadt nobleman could stand. A sort of joint purse was therefore formed, which was intrusted to the three best whist players of the Grand Ducal court, and these champions encountered the Englishman. It was amusing to watch the anxiety depicted on all countenances. When the Minister won all was gloom; when he lost, Counts and Countesses, Barons and Baronesses, skipped about in high glee, like the hills of the Psalmist.

THE NEBRASKA CITY MURDER.

OMAHA, Neb., May 8.—[Special.]—The man found murdered at Nebraska City this morning has been identified as Thomas Leonard, an Englishman about 30 years old, comparatively a stranger. His gold watch and chain and what money he had on his person were taken by the parties who robbed and killed him, for whose arrest the authorities now offer $500 reward. The evidence against the parties under arrest is slight.

[The details of the finding of the body of the murdered man are given under the heading "Nebraska" in our "Northwest News" columns.]

ARACHNIDAN AERONAUTS.

A vessel off Para reports falling in with a mass of spiders floating in the air. The rigging and sails were covered with the web, the long threads of which formed the balloon for the tiny aeronauts. For several miles this spider-swarm continued, the Captain estimating that there were millions blown from land.

FRAUD! CAUTION!

Many hotels and Restaurants refill the LEA & PERRINS' bottles with a spurious mixture and SERVE IT AS THE GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'

Impparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER.
"2 May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
MEATS,
GAME, &c.

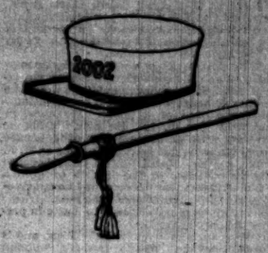
Lea & Perrins'

Signature is on every Bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Regeneration for enfeebled systems, suffering from a general want of tone, and its usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervousness, is seldom derivable from the use of a nourishing diet and stimuli of appetite, unaided. A medicine that will effect a removal of the specific obstacle to renewed health and vigor, that is a genuine corrective, is the real need. It is the possession of this grand requirement which makes Hostetter's Stomach Bitters so effective as an invigorant. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.



ALL CHEWERS WELCOME

POLICE PLUG

BECAUSE IT IS THE LARGEST PLUG OF ANY FINE TOBACCO IN THE MARKET, IS THE MOST FOR THE MONEY, AND GIVES

COMFORT AND PLEASURE IN CHEWING.

IS THE QUALITY GOOD?

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS THE EATING."

LOOK FOR "POLICE" ON EACH TAG.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"Apollinaris Water is an article which is produced by Nature and is not the handiwork of man; it is a Natural, and not an artificial Water."

U.S. Treasury, 28 Jan., 1882.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LARGE REDUCTION
IN THE COST OF
Apollinaris Water.

On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of
$2 for
50 large or 100 small.
FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT,
91 & 93 N. Union St.

HASKINS | CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
INTERIOR FURNISHING AND DECORATING. | ELEVATOR to 5th Floor.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for PILES. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Sample FREE. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2315, New York.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
PURE SILK GLOVES
Today and Saturday.

PRICES:
33⅓ LESS Than Last Season.

And the stock has never been equaled for
Richness, Assortment, or Colorings

Heretofore. Can match all the very latest shades out.

Children's Gloves in Dark Shades, not obtainable elsewhere.

Misses' Pure Silk Gloves, from 3 to 8 Buttons long.

Special line of Black and White Silk for Children.

We are showing extreme novelties in all kinds of Gloves.

Sample pairs of Gloves and Mitts sent to the country on approval.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Mammoth Sale
OF
Straw Goods,
(Ladies' and Children's Hats,)
AT
One-Fourth Value.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

OUR SALE
"8,400 HATS"
IN THE
"BEST SHAPES,"
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT ABOUT
25c on the $1.00.

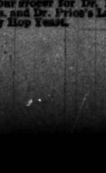
75c and $1.00 Hats for - - - - 25c
$1.00 and $1.25 Hats for - - - - 35c
$1.50 Hats for - - - - - - - - 50c
$2.00 to $2.50 Hats for - - - - 65c

Is the most successful Hat Sale ever inaugurated in Chicago.

2d Floor.

IN THE OVEN!

The testimony of a million housekeepers who have for years used



Dr. Price's CREAM BAKING POWDER.

And found it in all respects the best, is the strongest evidence that the public can have of its value. This is now fashion, in the family cakes and biscuits.

Shows Its True Value.

Manufactured by the
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Ask your grocer for Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems. The Best, Dry Hop Yeast.

NEAL M'KEAGUE.

The Fourth Day of the Trial—No Progress Made in Getting Jurors.

The Number of Invalids and Men with Fixed Opinions on the Increase.

People Who Will Stick by the Newspapers Whatever the Evidence May Be.

Slow progress was made with the jury in the Neal McKeague case yesterday. A large number were examined during the day, but at the adjournment in the afternoon no additions had been made to the number secured the night before. The crowd was about the same as it has been, except that a few new faces were seen in the section set apart for the women. One of these is said to belong to the literary class, and she intends to record her impressions for publication. An artist is also engaged in making caricatures of the men and things about him for a similar purpose. The statement that McKeague was encaged to one of the witnesses to be called during the trial may have had something to do with the appearance of a modest-looking girl in black garments who came yesterday. Her name is Louise Lanan, her residence Thorald, Canada, and it is understood that she and not Belle Ragen is to play the interesting part of the blooming sweetheart. The change in the cast will benefit the prisoner without doubt, for Belle's eyes were not made for tears, while the countenance of the other young woman is a whole tragedy in itself. She is pale, modest, innocent, and retiring.

Up to this time about seventy witnesses have been called, and it is calculated that the trial will take up the best part of a month.

As soon as the court opened Judge Anthony said that on account of illness in the family of Mr. Emrich and representations made to the court by the attending physician, the same having been submitted to the counsel on both sides, they had agreed that he should be excused. Mrs. Emrich is understood to be seriously ill. His dismissal left only seven sworn jurors, though one other had been agreed on by both sides—C. H. Chandler, dealer in artists' materials, who was immediately sworn in, completing the second quartet again. The work of getting the remaining four from the special venire of fifty was then begun.

C. M. Linington, of No. 646 Washington boulevard, wouldn't hang a man on circumstantial evidence.

Joseph Barstow, of No. 55 South Curtis street, claimed exemption because he had served on a jury last month.

The court had a doubt whether the statute applied to a juror summoned on a special venire, but still let him go.

Col. Van Arman noted an exception.

J. W. Kilmore, of No. 14 North Irving place, had read and talked about the case a great deal. He was decidedly of the opinion that the death penalty should be carried out.

William Grus, of No. 528 La Salle avenue, answered Mr. Mills' questions satisfactorily.

The State took the four—M. F. Neville and Thomas Shiverick, who were left over from Wednesday, and Kilmore and Grus.

A MAN WHO IS IN FAVOR OF HANGING.

In reply to Col. Van Arman, Mr. Kilmore said he was very much in favor of hanging.

"You would have everybody you got a chance at?"

"There are a great many I would hang if I had the opportunity."

"Do you like to see a man hanged?"

"No, sir."

"Would you like to be hanged yourself?"

"If I deserved it I should."

"Would you hang a man against whom you had the slightest suspicion of being a murderer?"

"I would."

He had an opinion, and Col. Van Arman challenged him for cause, Mr. Mills offering no resistance. Mr. Grus was also gotten rid of on the same ground, by saying that he couldn't start in without prejudice against the prisoner.

John Davis, of Hyde Park, a steam-fitter, had an opinion which he couldn't lay aside.

Joseph E. Wallace, of 3200 State street, a grocer, was afraid if he were sworn he couldn't get rid of his opinion and be governed by the law and the evidence.

Joseph E. Bohner, of No. 3001 Vernon avenue, dealer in lamps, had heard one of the Trustees of Winnetka talk about the case, and believed what he said. He also believed what he read in the newspapers. He had an opinion, and couldn't give the defendant a fair trial.

THEY SWEAR BY THE PAPERS.

A. C. Timm, of No. 151 North Clark street, section dealer, couldn't be an impartial juror on account of his opinion.

William Allen, of No. 2860 Deering street, a clerk, had read and talked about the case, and expressed an opinion, which he had now. He could not be governed entirely by the law and the evidence.

"You would go by what you heard and read in the newspapers rather than by the testimony of witnesses here?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir."

He was told to stand aside.

August Rubler, of No. 383 Wabash avenue, was the next one put on the rack.

"You are another tailor?" said Mr. Hardy.

"A tailor?" replied the juror contemptuously; "I am a boss and clothier man."

He had an opinion which would certainly interfere with his duties as a juror. He didn't think he could comply with the oath.

"Do you mean to say," asked the court, "that you would take the statements you have heard and what you read in the newspapers in preference to sworn evidence?"

"Yes, sir."

"Stand aside," said the disgusted court.

Charles Epley, of No. 81 Fourteenth avenue, a stonemason, said he could lay aside his opinion to a certain extent, but it would influence his verdict, and as the evidence overthrew it he couldn't per swear the defendant to be innocent.

E. F. Harwood, of No. 36 Delaware place, knew Mr. Mills, and thought their acquaintance might have some influence with him.

"Would it make you a dishonest man?" asked Col. Van Arman.

"No, sir."

He had an opinion, based on what he had read and heard, and couldn't give the defendant a fair trial.

"Aren't you afraid if you sit on this jury that it will hurt your business?"

"No, sir."

A challenge for cause was sustained.

P. J. Healy, of No. 267 North Clark street, livery-stable keeper, couldn't sit conscientiously as a fair and impartial juror on account of his opinion. He couldn't take the oath "very well," or lay aside his opinion.

S. S. Borden, of Englewood, commission merchant, couldn't dislodge his opinion by an effort of the will; conclusive evidence would be necessary to do it; but he could conscientiously take the oath of a juror. However, he would rather not do so. He didn't think he could start with the presumption of innocence.

Henry Mahnke, had been summoned as M. E. Mahnke, and Mr. Hardy found fault because owing to mistakes in the initials of quite a number of jurors the defense had no opportunity to get information about the men.

The errors were attributed to haste in preparing the special venire.

Mr. Mahnke, who lives in Lake View, and is a furnituremaker, had a positive opinion which he couldn't get rid of, though he hadn't tried to shake it off. Strong evidence and a good deal of it would be necessary to wipe it out, and he couldn't be a fair juror.

COULD NOT TRY THE CASE ACCORDING TO THE LAW AND THE EVIDENCE.

At the afternoon session the weary work was resumed.

George Barnett, commission-merchant on South Water street, had an opinion and could not be fair to the prisoner, as it would take evidence to remove his opinion. He could not lay it aside.

"Couldn't you," asked the court, "try the case according to the law and the evidence?"

"I don't think I could."

John Kennedy, of No. 188 Ohio street, had a fixed and permanent opinion which would conflict with his duties as a juror.

"Is your opinion," asked the court, "based on newspaper statements?"

"Yes, sir."

"Would you act upon them rather than upon sworn evidence?"

"I would not, but I could not divest my mind of my opinion."

"No evidence would overcome it?"

"No, sir."

George K. Dauchy, No. 359 La Salle avenue, maker of sidewalk lights, had an opinion which might yield to evidence, but couldn't presume the defendant to be innocent, as the law couldn't change his mind.

Judson A. Tolman, of No. 3550 State street, dealer in tinware and stoves, was still another with too strong an opinion for the defense.

Franklin Stow, of No. 351 West Harrison street, commission merchant, wouldn't hang a man for any crime.

Morris Greisheimer, of No. 373 Oakley avenue, clothier, was the victim of his opinion.

E. Weil, of No. 15 Carpenter street, clothier, escaped by the same door. He wouldn't change his opinion even if convinced by evidence that he was wrong.

Cornelius C. Chandler, of No. 3347 Wabash avenue, a builder, said his opinion might yield to reason, but it would take strong evidence to phase it. He had talked with three people who had been at Winnetka.

"Did you hear the dream story?" asked Mr. Hardy.

"I did."

"Did you take any stock in it?"

"I might."

Mr. Mills cut off the talk with an objection.

He could disregard his opinion and try the case on the testimony, but wouldn't hang a man on circumstantial evidence.

Robert B. Gillies, of No. 225 North State street, commission merchant, couldn't try the case at all.

THEIR MINDS PREDISPOSED.

Charles A. Alfeid, of No. 27 Beethoven place, salesman, said his opinion was based on hearsay, but it was positive and couldn't be changed readily. Even as against evidence he would have to struggle with himself. He claimed exemption because he had served within a year.

The court thought a case the juror mentioned was tried a year ago February.

"No," said the latter; "I know it was in May, because I was locked up in the Sherman House Decoration-Day."

"That settles it," said the court; "you may go."

Leopold Moss, of No. 3146 Calumet avenue, dealer in glass, couldn't lay aside his opinion or be a fair and impartial juror.

"Wouldn't you consider yourself lucky," asked Mr. Hardy, "if you could escape?"

"No, sir."

His opinion, he said, would not yield to sworn testimony.

Frank Nettleton, of No. 19 East Harrison street, a clerk, had a decided opinion.

"Do you say so for the purpose of getting off?"

"No, sir."

The murdered man was a distant relative of his.

"That disqualifies him," said Mr. Hardy.

Peter McGurn, of Englewood, had an opinion, but not a positive one. He would lay aside any opinion when put under oath.

"Would you try this defendant according to the law and the evidence?"

"I am not in sympathy with the law regarding the death penalty. I have conscientious scruples against hanging in any case."

THEY MIGHT, IF PRESSED.

Burt Pottinger, of Irving Park, a salesman, knew of no reason why he couldn't serve as a juror. He had this kind of an opinion: "He might or he might not"; did not lean to either side. No one except his wife had asked him for his opinion. He told her he didn't know. As to hanging, he should "hate" to inflict the death penalty upon a man where the evidence was circumstantial.

William A. Cliff, of No. 280 Centre avenue, a teamster, sought to learn all about the case, and succeeded pretty well. He had an opinion, but it wasn't necessarily fixed. It would be pretty hard to get rid of it, but he could make the struggle. He could try the case fairly, but didn't think his health would permit him to become a juror, as he had the asthma.

The court refused to let him go on that ground.

With ample time and abundance of testimony he said he might get rid of his opinion.

Mr. Hardy challenged him peremptorily.

William H. Clough, of No. 173 Howe street, commission merchant, knew of no reason why he couldn't be a fair and impartial juror. He couldn't say that he had an opinion about the case. He had never been on a jury before.

Col. Van Arman questioned him for ten or fifteen minutes and then took him, letting Echstrom go.

John Haystack, of No. 717 North Clark, clerk, had no opinion which stood in the way of his trying the case honestly according to his oath.

The defense took Neville, Groom, Clough, and Haystack.

Mr. Mills challenged Neville and Groom peremptorily.

W. C. Spofford, of the Revere House, dealer in real estate and scales, was apparently satisfactory to the State.

Mr. Haystack wouldn't hang a man, and was allowed to go home.

J. J. Gourh, of No. 279 West Madison, had no opinion, but was challenged peremptorily by the prosecution.

A FEW MORE.

Stephen Taylor, of No. 1110 Walnut street, furniture, had conscientious scruples against the death penalty.

Peter Kussell, of No. 1447 Michigan avenue, wholesale grocer, came up to the requirements of Mr. Mills.

Anthon McAuliff, of No. 181 North Ashland avenue, a teamster, was a man with an opinion that would require evidence to remove. He was excused peremptorily.

Nels Bennett, of No. 745 North Clark street, livery-stable keeper, was opposed to hanging.

M. J. Friedman, of No. 1841 Michigan avenue, dealer in lead tobacco, thought a man who committed a murder ought to be hung, but he would never vote to hang him.

F. Langbein, of No. 3304 Wabash avenue, dry goods, was taken by Mr. Mills, making the fourth accepted by him, the other three being Clough, Spofford, and Kussell.

Col. Van Arman challenged Langbein for cause because he had an opinion which would affect his judgment in spite of all he could do.

In reply to the court, he said he could try the case fairly and impartially, and that he had no prejudice against the accused. He was ruled to be competent, but a peremptory challenge disposed of him.

W. H. Grubie, a tailor, wouldn't hang a man for murder.

This exhausted the second special venire, 186 jurors having been called so far, and only eight secured, though three of the last four were apparently satisfactory to both sides when the court adjourned. However, all of them may be excused this morning, when fifty more will be on hand to choose from. Each side has five out of twenty peremptory challenges left.

LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—The commencement exercises of Lane Theological Seminary took place today. Five graduates received diplomas: William A. Erwin, of Cincinnati; Hamilton A. Hunter, of Jackson, O.; T. Edward Lewis, of Pomeroy, O.; David Thomas, of Oak Hill, O.; and John H. Wilson, of Collinsville, Ill. Prof. H. F. Smith delivered the valedictory and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell made an address.

RAILROADS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Consents to a Restoration of East-Bound Rates.

Kansas City Eastern Business Adjusted—Fink Will Not Resign.

The Baltimore & Ohio Consents to a Restoration of East-Bound Rates—Commissioner Fink Will Not Resign.

The officials of the roads running east from this city were greatly elated yesterday afternoon by the receipt of a dispatch from Commissioner Fink announcing that the Baltimore & Ohio had withdrawn its demand for a reduction in east-bound rates to the basis of 11 cents, and had agreed to maintain the 15-cent rate, and therefore Commissioner Fink expects that all the roads will strictly maintain the 15-cent rate.

Although the Commissioner had not complied with the demand of the Baltimore & Ohio for a reduction to an 11-cent basis, yet that road had been taking business at that basis from St. Louis, which tended to demoralise the rates at all points.

The unqualified withdrawal of the Baltimore & Ohio of its demand for a reduction and its restoration of rates is taken as an indication by railroad officials here that east-bound freight matters will now be speedily adjusted and rates be soon restored to a paying basis. All the roads have for some time past been clamoring for an advance in rates, but nothing could be done on account of the opposition of the Baltimore & Ohio.

It is the opinion here that Commissioner Fink having become disgusted with the course pursued by the members of the Joint Executive Committee in the matter of east-bound freight rates threatened to resign his position unless the roads came to terms at once and carried out the east-bound pooling agreement in good faith. This no doubt gave rise to the rumors that Fink had resigned his position. His resignation would have been a calamity to the Eastern roads, and would have precipitated a disastrous war. No wonder, therefore, that the stock market became panicky over the report. None of the roads being willing to bring on such a condition of affairs, and knowing that Commissioner Fink alone was able to steer the ship safely through the breakers, they lost no time in backing down from the suicidal position they had maintained for some time past, and the result is a restoration of the 15-cent rate and the firm determination to enforce the maintenance of this rate until some concerted action regarding a restriction of rates to a 20-cent basis can be taken. It is understood that the celerity with which the St. Louis, Peoria, and Indianapolis roads last week accepted Mr. Fink's proposition to form money-pools was due to his threat to resign if his plan was not adopted. The Managers of the Joint Executive Committee roads expect to meet in New York next week for the purpose of completely reorganizing the east-bound pools and perfect such arrangements as will insure the strict maintenance of tariff-rates hereafter.

East-Bound Passenger Rates from Kansas City Restored—A Stronger Agreement than Before.

A private dispatch received last evening states that the meeting of General Passenger Agents of the lines running east from Kansas City held yesterday was a most harmonious one. It was in session less than two hours. The old Kansas City agreement, with two or three additions, which experience has shown were necessary, was ratified and will be strictly enforced. The differences between the Rock Island and Council Bluffs lines were settled, and rates to St. Paul were ordered to be restored at once. The revised agreement prohibits the sale of tickets via circuitous and illegitimate routes, which have given the scalpers an opportunity to scalp the rate to Chicago, St. Louis, and other important points, and which was the principal cause of the trouble at Kansas City regarding passenger rates during the last few weeks.

This contradicts squarely the sensational reports lately published that insurmountable troubles existed among the Kansas City roads and that another war on Kansas City passenger rates was inevitable.

There is no trouble whatever among the roads running to the Missouri River. Rates are being firmly maintained, and with the additions made to the agreement regarding rates east from Kansas City it is believed that everything will also run smoothly at Kansas City hereafter.

The Wabash's Withdrawal from the Central Iowa Association.

Commissioner Carman returned from St. Louis yesterday, where he attended the meetings of the Northwestern and Central Iowa Associations.

The Central Iowa Association, he says, could do nothing regarding the proposed reorganization of the association into a pool similar to the Northwestern. The Wabash gives notice of withdrawal from the association. It was, therefore, decided to hold another meeting in this city in a few days, when General-Manager Hoxie is expected to be present and explain the causes for the withdrawal of his road from the association. Commissioner Carman said he could not give the reasons for the notice of withdrawal, but it is understood to be due to the dissatisfaction of the Wabash with the arrangement made by the Northwestern Traffic Association giving the Burlington all the St. Paul and Minneapolis business from St. Louis. The Wabash wants a share of that business, and if this is done it is ready to enter into a new pooling arrangement regarding Central Iowa business. The association seems to be inclined to make some concession to the Wabash, and hopes are entertained that at the next meeting matters will be amicably adjusted. In any event, it will be of little consequence whether the Central Iowa Association is continued or not, as it covers the business only between Chicago and Des Moines.

The Northwestern Traffic Association meeting, Mr. Carman says, was an harmonious one. The Omaha Line reported contracts in connection with the Lake Superior Transit Company. A committee was appointed to devise a plan for making uniform rates by rail and lake.

It is understood that Arbitrator Bogue has held back his report on percentages for the Northwestern Traffic Association on account of the demand of the Wabash for a share of the St. Paul business from St. Louis. If it is decided to admit the Wabash Arbitrator Bogue will have to change the percentage of the Burlington, giving a portion of that road's percentage to the Wabash.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to Absorb the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.

A Pennsylvania official states that the absorption of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is substantially an accomplished fact, and that the program is all arranged to gather it in and make it the Western Division of the Pennsylvania proper, then double-track it from Pittsburg to Chicago, an improvement which can be made at one-half the expense that it could have been made when agitated five years ago, so great has been the reduction in steel rails and railway supplies. The Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* gives the following additional information regarding the proposed scheme: The most generally accepted story is that Fort Wayne stockholders will be compensated by the exchange of 7 per cent bonds, maturing in the year 2883, for their stock. The bonds which it is proposed to issue represent the sum of $22,000,006, and principal and interest are to be guaranteed by Pennsylvania. Others assert that the bonds are to be at 5 per cent. That something should be done is apparent from the fact that through the issues of stock for betterments the Pennsylvania Company, the lessee, has acquired a large voting interest in the Fort Wayne Company, and it is quite possible that by a continuance it might in time become the controlling stockholder, and have the opportunity, both as lessor and lessee, to interpret the provisions of the lease, although it would have no power to change the provisions of the lease, even if it should obtain such control. It is this position into which its affairs are gradually floating that both parties are anxious to consider, and to provide against any injustice to either on account of it.

The Transcontinental Association Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—In the Transcontinental Association meeting today the special committee appointed Tuesday to formulate a plan for reorganization submitted a report recommending a gross or money pool to succeed the present physical or diverting plan, and the proposition was freely discussed. It is understood that two roads in the combination oppose the pool, chiefly the Northern Pacific, which is not able to determine how much of the California business it can handle. Roads favorable to the pool, however, think this trouble can be obviated by leaving the Northern Pacific out for the present, and paying it a specified sum for maintaining the rates established by the pool. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, he said, will agree to become responsible for the action of the St. Louis & San Francisco regarding the maintenance of rates, and it is believed that both the Texas & Pacific and the Union Pacific will withdraw their previous action in severing their connection with the association and join the pool if one is formed.

The Joint Western Classification Committee heard the arguments of the representatives of the Chicago and St. Louis freight bureaus in regard to the abolition of carload lot rates which is resisted by jobbing merchants in the Northwest, but deferred action. Meanwhile the committee is making progress in the matter of harmonizing the classification of articles handled east and west of the Missouri River.

At the Transcontinental Association's session this afternoon the plan for organizing a money pool was still further considered, and the discussion will probably be continued till a final agreement is reached. Col. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific, participated in the meeting this afternoon, but it is not yet definitly known whether the Texas Pacific will join the pool if one is formed. The general belief seems to be, however, that both it and the Union Pacific will come in.

The Classification Committee completed its labors this evening and adjourned.

Reorganization of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Staff.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—[Special.]—Ever since the election of G. Clinton Gardner as President of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, and his policy in connection with the management of the road was to some extent foreshadowed, a number of the officials have been kept on the anxious seat without being able to definitly determine where the lightning would strike when the work of reorganization was completed. President Gardner has taken great pains to become thoroughly familiar with the system in all its varied branches. The President returned to Buffalo Monday and has since been very busy, as a result of which the culmination of his intentions has been reached, and will be made known when his second general order is sent out, its formula being as follows:

NEW YORK, May 7, 1884.—*General Order No. 2.* Under the organization adopted by the Board of Directors of this company at a meeting held April 30, 1884, for the transaction of business of the company, the following officers have been appointed: Oliver Watson, General Manager; G. S. Gatchell, General Superintendent; E. T. Johnson, General Freight Agent; W. S. Baldwin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent; W. L. Doyle, Auditor. The lines of this company will be operated in three divisions—the Buffalo Division, headquarters at Buffalo; Rochester Division, headquarters at Olean; Pittsburg Division, headquarters at Oil City.

G. CLINTON GARDNER, President.

The effect of this order is to abolish the offices of Assistant Treasurer, Traffic-Manager, Purchasing Agent, and Assistant Auditor, and to consolidate the Pittsburg and River Divisions. As a consequence, Reuben Hall, Assistant Treasurer; George A. Baker, General Freight Agent; J. H. Poole, Purchasing Agent; Philip Joyce, Assistant Auditor; and A. Bandiwort, Superintendent of the River Division, are retired. It is understood that these gentlemen, who have all been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, suffer no reflection upon their record or capacity by these changes, business policy alone requiring that they should be made. The intention is, it is stated, to provide for them if they see fit to remain with the company.

Annual Elections of Three Companies.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—At the annual election of officers of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern, the Iowa City & Western, and the Cedar Rapids & Clinton Railway Companies, held at the general offices of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the three companies:

President—C. J. Ives.
Vice-President—J. C Brocksmith.
Treasurer—S. Sidney.
Secretary—W. P. Brady.
Chief Engineer—H. F. White.

The Directors are as follows:

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern—C. J. Ives, R. Williams, W. P. Brady, J. C. Brocksmith, and S. E. Utt of Cedar Rapids, S. S. Ellsworth of Iowa Falls, S. K. Tracy of Burlington, Alexander Peddie of Emmetsburg, J. T. Buttolph of Iowa Falls.

Iowa City & Western—R. Williams, Ives, Brocksmith, J. S. Utt, Theodore Stuckey, and W. P. Brady, all of Cedar Rapids, and S. K. Tracy.

Cedar Rapids & Clinton—Messrs. Ives, Brocksmith, Williams, Utt, and Tracy.

Alleged Bad Faith on the Part of Dubuque Shippers.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—W. J. Knight, attorney for the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads, was interviewed today in regard to the proposed change of classification and rates by the railroads of this city. He claims that the shippers in Dubuque and other river cities are more to blame in the matter than the roads. He says the understanding was that by the roads granting a uniform all-year comparatively low rate the two roads were to have all the freight summer and winter. However, when the opportunity was offered to the shippers to get their freight by river at out rates, and in self-defense these roads are compelled to protect their interests by giving small towns west the benefit of low rates from Chicago. It is to be regretted that this arrangement works to the disadvantage of Dubuque shippers, but the fault is with them in not keeping faith with the roads.

Vigorous Cutting of Passenger Rates in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., May 8.—[Special.]—The railroad war is not an end, and the efforts to reorganize the pool seem to have been fruitless. For the last few days fears have been expressed that the passenger rates would be cut. Today these fears were realized, the rates being cut down 50 per cent. The Union Pacific, it is claimed, is selling tickets from here to Chicago for $20. The lowest price at which a ticket to Chicago was sold today was $18.75. The Burlington people are very reticent as to their action in the matter. The roads from the river to Chicago assert that they are getting their $14.50 rate as usual, and that the cut does not affect them. Commissioner Daniels is in St. Louis, and what action he will take cannot be ascertained.

The California & Nevada Narrow Gage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8.—[Special.]—The California & Nevada Narrow-Gage is being pushed quietly but surely towards completion. The route is from Oakland through the counties of Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne into Mono, then crossing the Sierras extends through Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming, to Denver. Capt. J. W. Smith, contractor and one of the Directors, states that he contracted last month to build 250 miles of road. A large force of men are at work grading north of Berkeley towards Walnut Creek. Five miles of track have been laid, and the remaining thirty miles will be completed during the present summer. Locomotives are being built East and the remainder of the rolling-stock will be built here. The road will pass through a rich agricultural, fruit, and mining region.

Annual Meeting of the Michigan Central.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad was held in this city this forenoon, when the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: William H., William K., and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Edwin H. Worcester, Daniel T. Barger, and Chauncey M. Depew, all of New York; Henry B. Ledyard, of Detroit; Anson Stager, of Chicago; William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa. This is the board of last year, except Depew, who takes the place of Augustus Schell, deceased. The officers of the road will be elected at a subsequent meeting of the Directors in New York.

Items.

The Michigan Central yesterday brought here 3,000 European emigrants bound for points in the West and Northwest.

A special train, consisting of seven sleepers, one dining-car, one first-class smoker, and one baggage-car, carrying the Omaha Board of Trade, will arrive at Chicago over the Burlington route about 3 p. m. today.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Des Moines, Ia., of the Eastern & Western Air-Line Railway Company. The object is to build a direct air-line road from Mercer, Pa., to Council Bluffs, regardless of cities or towns.

In compiling last week's shipments of flour, grain, and provisions a mistake was made in the percentage carried by the Michigan Central. Instead of carrying 6.7 per cent of the business the Michigan Central carried 10.9 per cent. This increases the total tonnage shipped by the various roads from 58,549 tons, as reported, to 61,385 tons.

Charles S. Fee, General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific, who was injured in the accident on the Wabash Road at Moody Station, and who was thought to be seriously hurt, was very much better last night, and will probably be about in a day or two.

Secretary Foster, of the Reading Railroad Company, says of the decline in the stock yesterday that the road is strong financially and business good as ever, allowing for the suspension of coal-mining. Ex-President Gowen is also positive that the road is strong financially.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Road (leased to the Pennsylvania Company) was held in Indianapolis yesterday afternoon. It was a mere matter of form. The Directors' report showed gross earnings for 1883 as $314,628.10, a decrease from the previous year of $28,354.

The Wisconsin Secretary of State was officially notified yesterday by the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company that it intended to construct this season a line of road sixty miles in length from some point on the boundary of Wisconsin and Michigan to the Village of Washburn, on Chequamegon Bay, into or through the Counties of Lincoln, Ashland, and Bayfield.

The projectors of the Kansas & Nebraska Central Railroad Company, a line which is to run from Fort Scott, Kas., to Lincoln, Neb., via Topeka, have sold the first-mortgage bonds on the road to London capitalists. The President, Mr. T. L. Wilson, and J. W. Davis, Treasurer, signed the bonds Wednesday, amounting to $4,500,000. The officers of the company say that it will only be a few weeks before the construction of the road will begin.

A meeting of General and Local Passenger and Ticket Agents of the roads parties to the Kansas City agreement was held at Kansas City yesterday. Weak points in the agreement were strengthened and existing differences settled. It was agreed in making rates on through tickets East the proportion of fare to Chicago be not less than $11 and to St. Louis $5.75. The differences on St. Paul and Northern business were adjusted and the tariff rate restored. The meeting was harmonious.

The full board of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, together with J. C. Clarke, President, and Joseph Tucker, Traffic Manager, of the Illinois Central, were in Mattoon yesterday hearing complaints of discrimination. The rate on fourth class freight from Chicago has been down to 10 cents, while 16 cents has been charged to Kankakee. It is the shippers of Kankakee who complain and who are trying to make a case against the Central.

The crop prospects throughout the West, and particularly in Nebraska and Kansas, are said to be more flattering than they have been for some years past at this season of the year, and in consequence the Western railroad officials are in better spirits than they have been for some time past, anticipating quite a revival of business when the new crops come in. An officer of the Burlington who returned from Nebraska yesterday speaks in glowing terms of the prospects in that State, and he also notices that the business has lately much improved, there being a large amount of grain from last year still on hand which is now coming forward, farmers being anxious to dispose of their old stuff on account of the prospects of an extraordinary big crop this year.

Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk-Line Association, has just issued the following new seaboard joint tariff, east-bound from Council Bluffs and Omaha to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, and East Mississippi River points. The rates to Chicago are as follows: Beans, castor, 26 cents; bones, 20½ cents; broom-corn, minimum weight 20,000 pounds, 32 cents; butter or butterine, 32 cents; cheese, in boxes or casks, 32 cents; eggs, in patent carrier, barrels, or boxes, O. R. C. L., 32 cents; same, L. C. L., 66 cents; fertilizers, 20½ cents; flour, C. L., 125 barrels, or 25,000 pounds if in sacks, O. R. wet and wash, 27½ cents; glucose, 26 cents; wheat, C. L., 27½ cents; corn, rye, oats, and barley, 22½ cents; hides, dry, pressed in bales, C. L., minimum weight 14,000 pounds, 50 cents; hoofs and horns, 20½ cents; meats, salted, in bulk, 29 cents; sheep-pelts, dry, dressed in bales, 50 cents; sheep-pelts, green, 32 cents; sixth class, 28 cents; tankage, C. L., 20½ cents.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather in the southern and western portions, local rains followed by clearing weather in the north and east portions, stationary temperature in the northern portion and slight rise in the southern portion, with southwest to northwest winds.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, variable winds, and slight rise in temperature, except in the extreme northern portion a slight fall.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, westerly winds becoming variable, and stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 8—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall in inches and hundredths.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.98	60	S.	Cloudy.	.—
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.05	67	N. W.	Clear.	.19
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	30.10	65	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	30.08	66	W.	Clear.	0
Galveston	30.01	72	N.	Clear.	0
New Orleans	30.01	67	N.	Cloudy.	0
Shreveport, La	30.06	67	N.	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.					
Cincinnati	30.01	59	N. W.	Clear.	0
Indianapolis	30.01	55	N. W.	Clear.	0
Louisville	30.03	62	N. W.	Fair.	0
Memphis	30.06	63	N. W.	Fair.	0
Nashville	30.03	62	N. W.	Fair.	0
Pittsburg	30.00	54	S. W.	Cloudy.	.01
Upper Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.92	46	N. W.	L. rain.	.02
Cleveland	29.96	52	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Detroit	29.99	54	S. W.	Clear.	0
Erie	29.92	48	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Oswego	29.93	49	N. E.	Cloudy.	.01
Port Huron	29.96	54	N. E.	Fair.	0
Rochester, N. Y	29.94	50	N. W.	Fair.	0
Sandusky	29.97	53	S. W.	Clear.	0
Toledo	29.96	54	S. W.	Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.90	44	S. W.	L. rain.	.02
Chicago	29.95	50	S. W.	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.90	44	S. W.	Clear.	0
Escanaba	29.89	42	N. W.	L. rain.	.05
Grand Haven	29.96	50	W.	Clear.	0
Marquette	29.91	42	S. W.	Fair.	0
Milwaukee	29.95	49	S. W.	Clear.	0
Mackinaw	29.97	48	S.	Th'dr'g.	.02
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.09	65	N.	Clear.	0
Davenport	30.04	58	W.	Clear.	0
Des Moines	30.01	54	N. W.	Fair.	0
Lookuk	30.02	64	W.	Clear.	0
La Crosse	30.00	53	W.	Clear.	0
Moorhead	30.03	53	N. W.	Clear.	0
St. Louis	30.05	65	N. W.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	30.00	52	N. W.	Clear.	0
Springfield, Ill	30.02	62	N.	Clear.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.11	64	S. W.	Clear.	0
Omaha	30.06	59	W.	Clear.	0
Yankton	30.00	60	W.	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.07	55	N. E.	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	30.04	52	N. E.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn	30.02	48	N. W.	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.10	55	W.	Clear.	0
Deadwood	30.06	54	N. E.	Fair.	0
Fort Assiniaboine	30.02	64	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Fort Custer	30.04	62	S. W.	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.06	63	S.	Clear.	0
Dodge City	30.05	68	S. E.	Clear.	0
North Platte	30.05	64	S.	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	30.02	54	W.	Fair.	0
Fort Garry	30.07	44	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Arthur's Land'g	29.92	46	W.	Cloudy.	.02
Medicine Hat	29.99	58	W.	Clear.	0
Parry Sound, Can	29.89	54	S. W.	Fair.	0
Qu'appelle	30.03	54	W.	Cloudy.	0
Minnedosa	30.07	47	S. W.	Clear.	0
Sangeen, Can	29.92	46	—	Fair.	0
Toronto	29.96	48	W.	Cloudy.	.02
Other Points—					
Milford	30.16	52	N. W.	Clear.	0
Helena	30.04	58	N. W.	Clear.	0
Huron, Dak	30.02	50	N. E.	Clear.	0
Las Animas	30.06	60	—	Clear.	0
Little Rock	30.09	69	N. W.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	30.02	63	N. E.	Clear.	0
Stockton	30.14	58	S.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	30.009	45.2	S.	12	....	Clear.
10:53a. m.	30.003	59.9	S. W.	9	....	Clear.
2:53p. m.	29.965	64.4	S. W.	6	....	Clear.
6:53p. m.	29.965	59.0	W.	4	....	Clear.
10:10 p. m.	29.950	56.8	W.	6	....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 69.1.
Minimum temperature, 45.2.
Mean daily barometer, 29.984.
Mean daily thermometer, 53.1.
Mean daily humidity, 73.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrived, the Oder, from Bremen.

LONDON, May 8.—The Belgenland and the Queen, from New York, have arrived out.

Old ware becomes new when they use Sapolio, and house cleaning is made easy by its aid.

LOCAL MISCELLAN

NORTHWEST NEWS.

A Valuable Vein of Coal Discovered Near Pana, Ill.—The Liquor Problem.

Another Diamond Found in Wisconsin—A Wife-Murderer Convicted—A Robber Sentenced.

Probably Fatal Termination of an Old Grudge—The Ordway Indictment—Conventions—Notable Deaths.

ILLINOIS.

COAL DISCOVERY.

PANA, Ill., May 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Lincoln Coal-Mining Company have finally been rewarded for their heavy outlay here by the discovery of a good vein of coal thirty-seven inches thick at a depth of 685 feet from the surface.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

MATTOON, Ill., May 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—Last night the City Council reënacted an ordinance taxing saloons of all kinds $800 per annum for license. Druggists will be required to pay $100 per year for the privilege of selling liquors. Eight saloons were licensed.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Civil suit was commenced here today against each of the thirteen saloonkeepers for selling liquor without a license.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Conductor J. M. Vincent, J. B. Porterfield, Dr. Briggs, Jared Van Vleet, and Mrs. Susan Clayton, who were seriously hurt by the Wabash accident near Decatur yesterday, are still in the hotels at Blue Mound, where they are receiving proper attention. Vincent is in a very precarious condition, and it is the verdict of the surgeons that, should he recover, which is not likely, he will never be able to walk. Aaron Short and his family of seven children, five of whom were hurt, are still at the village. Two of the children were badly shaken up, and are sick.

A NEW MILITIA SOCIETY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Some sixty officers of the Illinois National Guard met here today and formed an organization, for the cultivation of interest in military affairs, under the name of the National Guard Association of Illinois. The constitution limits the membership to active officers of the State Militia, Governors, and ex-Governors, ex-officers to be honorary members. Col. J. M. Rice, of Peoria, read a paper on rifle practice, and Maj. W. S. Brackett, also of peoria, one on competent military officers. Tomorrow the organization will be completed by the election of officers for the year. The temporary organization is under Gen. E. B. Hamilton, of Quincy, as Chairman and Capt. Frank Lasher, of Chicago, as Secretary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State licensed the incorporation of the following new stock companies today: The Warren Featherbone Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the purpose of manufacturing featherbone and other articles in which featherbone is used; incorporators Edward K. Warren, James H. Hatfield, and Benjamin F. Jacobs. The Carter H. Harrison Building & Loan Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; incorporators, T. J. Tierney, Louis Nihil, William Horgan, Patrick O'Bierne, John R. Dalton, George W. Leon, and Levi Pritchard. The Mt. Sterling Creamery, at Mount Sterling; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, E. F. Crane, A. Putman, I. A. Givens, and F. W. Hottger.

DEATH OF LOUIS ELIEL.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—Louis Eliel, head of the Eliel Brewing Company of this city, died here last night, of apoplexy, at the age of 60. He was formerly a resident of Chicago.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—W. M. Bandy, a prominent business-man and real-estate agent, died at an early hour this morning from the effects of an overdose of morphine which was taken for the purpose of gaining some rest.

REISE—MEHRTON.

ATLANTA, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Hon. A. Reise, ex-member of the Legislature, and Miss Mary Mehrton were married at the residence of the bride's parents in this city this evening.

AN OLD GRUDGE SETTLED.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—During an open-air concert this evening upon the public square Jim McHugh and a hack-driver named John Croker got into an altercation over an old grudge. McHugh made an attack upon Croker. McHugh was thrown upon the stone pavement, and Croker seized him by the hair of his head, pounding it against the stone until he became insensible, his skull being cut open and one eye completely destroyed. McHugh was conveyed to St. Joseph Hospital, but it is impossible for him to live through the night. Croker was arrested and put in jail. Croker lately came here from Peoria.

INDIANA.

NOT OF THE SAME FAMILY.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The report that the Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, is a brother of Joseph W. Hanna, now under sentence of death in Montana for the murder of N. W. Nelson, is a mistake. Mr. Hanna had but one brother, who formerly lived here, and he died in California twenty years ago.

CONVICTED OF ROBBERY.

LAPORTE, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—William Quinn, one of the party who robbed the jewelry store of Evall & Son about a year ago, was today convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Quinn is the third one of the gang that has been convicted for this robbery, Gib Yost and Bid Houlihan being the other two. Sheriff Campbell, of Coldwater, Mich., has been in attendance on the trial waiting to arrest Quinn for a robbery of the Southern Michigan Bank of Coldwater last July in case he was acquitted on this charge. Detectives class Quinn as one of the most skillful and dangerous thieves in the country. His family live in Chicago and are respectable people.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—James R. Carnahan, Major-General commanding the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of the World, today issued his first general order, appointing J. F. Shumate, of Ohio, Adjutant-General, and directing commanding officers of divisions to forward a roster of their divisions, with date of organization, etc., to headquarters in this city.

WISCONSIN.

A. O. U. W.

MADISON, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—The following officers for the ensuing year were elected today by the Grand Council of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Wisconsin at its seventh annual session now being held in this city:

Master Workman—W. A. Walker, Manitowoc.
Foreman—Lewis Holloway, Lancaster.
Overseer—George C. Keller, Milwaukee.
Past Master Workman—T. Exery, Racine.
Recorder—R. C. Beach, La Crosse.
Receiver—I. B. Marston, Appleton.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—This was the last day of the Milwaukee Convocation of the Episcopal Diocesan session here. The afternoon was passed in discussing subjects of general bearing towards promoting church work, the principal argument being on church choirs.

ANOTHER DIAMOND.

Another furor was created today at Eagle, eighteen miles west of Waukesha, over the discovery of the second diamond. It is now conceded that the sixteen-and-a-half-carat stone now on exhibition at one of our local jewelry-stores was found in the Eagle field as reported. Mr. Bigelow was today offered $1,200 for the jewel in its rough state.

IOWA.

NINETY-NINE YEARS.

NEW JEFFERSON, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—James Hyland, who has been on trial here for the last eight days on the charge of murdering his wife in this county a year ago, was last night convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to ninety-nine years imprisonment at hard labor. The jury was out four hours. The verdict gives general satisfaction. The insanity dodge failed.

THE STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 8.—The Iowa State Dental Society is holding its twenty-second annual convention in this city. A large number of visitors from neighboring States are present, and the meeting is proving of great profit to the profession. The election of officers for the ensuing year occurred today, with the following result:

President—T. J. Garner of Tipton.
Vice-President—L. G. Rogers of Ottumwa.
Secretary—J. B. Monifort of Fairfield.
Treasurer—J. Skulp of Muscatine.

Des Moines was chosen as the place of holding the next meeting.

MICHIGAN.

AN AGED PHYSICIAN'S DEATH.

COLDWATER, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Dr. Moses E. Chauncey died at his home in Girard last night of a complication of paralysis and apoplexy, aged 74. He had been a practicing physician in this county for forty-one years.

THE FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—The Michigan Firemen's Convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—C. H. Baxter of Charlotte.
Vice-Presidents—J. G. Bohnette of Battle Creek, John Kendall of Detroit, E. L. Helmer of Jackson.
Secretary—S. D. Pond of Allegan.
Assistant Secretary—I. L. Cressy of Hastings.
Treasurer—A. L. Holmes of Grand Haven.
Delegate to the National Convention of Chief Engineers—C. H. K. Baxter.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Henry McDonald was taken to Port Huron today to answer the charge of forgery.

NEBRASKA.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

OMAHA, Neb., May 8.—[Special.]—The night watchman on a ferryboat at Nebraska City discovered the body of an unknown man lying on the bank this morning. The head was beaten into an unrecognizable mass, and a trail along which the body had been dragged for thirty rods from the bank led to the spot where evidently the murder had been committed, and a pool of blood lay. There the tracks of a woman and two men were distinctly visible, and there were traces of a desperate struggle. The body was dragged thence by the feet to the bank, where the head was smashed with stones which were found there covered with blood. The ground shows that one man and the woman washed their hands on the bank and then started back for the town. The object must have been robbery, and it is supposed that the woman enticed the victim to this lonely spot. Four persons have been arrested.

DAKOTA.

THE ORDWAY AFFAIR.

PIERRE, Dak., May 8.—[Special.]—The editor of the Volga *Tribune*, who was a strong anti-Ordway man, has just returned from Yankton, where he was one of the members of the grand jury which indicted Gov. Ordway. He denounces the method pursued to find a bill against Gov. Ordway. He reports the entire proceedings as a jug-handled affair. The cost to the Government will exceed $50,000. The alleged case against Gov. Ordway will be heard at once.

STARTED IN FUN.

Miles of Country Devastated by Fire—Work of the Flames in Cecil County, Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4.—For years past it has been the dangerous custom of boys in the spring to start fires in the large tracts of waste land that form a considerable portion of the northern part of Cecil County, Maryland, merely for the fun of seeing the tall grasses burn. For several weeks past little rain has fallen in this region, and everything is as dry as tinder. Last Thursday some youngsters, near Charles town, set fire to a large tract of underbrush. A high westerly wind was blowing, and the flames were soon beyond control. The fire has been the most destructive that has ever occurred in this State. A tract eight miles in length and three in width has been traversed by the flames, and a large number of barns and other buildings were burned. The flames approached dangerously near Elkton, the county-seat, yesterday, but a change of wind last night saved the town.

A dispatch from that place tonight states that the fire is again threatening the town. Active preparations are making to protect the place.

Much of the burned timber is the property of the McCullough Iron Company, which loses heavily. The exact amount of damage done it will be impossible to ascertain until the flames are extinguished. Some alarming rumors of disasters due to the fire are current, but cannot yet be verified. Several young men left Elkton today to attempt to traverse the burned district, to see if a report of a family being caught by the fire was true. They returned shortly afterward. The fire was so hot that they had to give up the attempt.

QUEEN VICTORIA ON HER SON'S DEATH.

WHITEHALL, April 16.—[London *Times*.]—Secretary Sir William Vernon Harcourt presents his compliments to the editor of the *Times*, and, by command of the Queen, forwards the inclosed letter from her Majesty for publication.

WINDSOR CASTLE, April 14, 1884.—I have on several previous occasions given personal expression to my deep sense of the loving sympathy and loyalty of my subjects in all parts of my empire. I wish, therefore, in my present grievous bereavement, to thank those most warmly for the very gratifying manner in which they have shown, not only their sympathy with me, and my dear, so deeply afflicted, daughter-in-law, and my other children, but also their high appreciation of my beloved son's great qualities of head and heart, and of the loss he is to the country and to me. The affectionate sympathy of my loyal people, which has never failed me in woe or in joy, is very soothing to my heart. Though much shaken and sorely afflicted by the many sorrows and trials which have fallen upon me during these past years, I will not lose courage, and with the help of Him who has never forsaken me will strive to labor on, for the sake of my children and for the good of the country I love so well, as long as I can. My dear daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Albany, who bears her terrible misfortune with the most admirable, touching, and unmurmuring resignation to the will of God, is also deeply gratified by the universal sympathy and kind feeling evinced toward her. I would wish, in conclusion, to express my gratitude to all other countries for their sympathy, above all to the neighboring one where my beloved son breathed his last, and for the great respect and kindness shown on that mournful occasion.

VICTORIA R. & I.

SHORT LIFE OF ENGLISH PRINCES.

The death of the Duke of Albany is rightly spoken of as premature; yet there can be little doubt that his life extended considerably beyond the average of that of English Princes. The number is indeed astonishing of whom there is no record save that they died young. Not many persons probably ever heard of Prince Octavius, the eighth son of George III., who lived a little more than four years; or of Prince Alfred, his younger brother, who lived less than two. To go back to the Stuarts, Anne gave birth to seventeen children, of whom the greater number were stillborn: of the remainder only one survived infancy, and he was carried off at the age of 11. Anne herself was one of the eight children of James II. by his first wife, Mary being the only other who survived the period of infancy. By Mary of Modena James had six more children, all of whom died in infancy except the Pretender and Maria Louisa, the latter of whom did not complete her 20th year. Of Charles I.'s eight children, two died in infancy, and four between the ages of 15 and 20. Charles, though he met with a violent death, was the longest-lived, save one, of his father's seven children. The Queen of Bohemia lived to the age of 66. Her three sisters all died in early childhood, as did Robert, Duke of Albany, who came between Henry and Charles. The Tudors were scarcely more fortunate. Of the six children of Henry VIII., two sons (by Catherine of Aragon) died in infancy, while the second child of Anne Boleyn was stillborn. Henry was himself the only one of four brothers who attained to manhood. And a similar examination extended to the Plantagenet Princes would show that the fates were no kinder to them.

WHAT SHE LEARNED IN GEOGRAPHY.

Buffalo Commercial: Elizabeth is a Buffalo girl about 8 years old. When asked how far she had got in her geography lessons the little woman said: "We are in the Alps now. And what do you think? The girls there wear short red skirts and a sort of green jacket laced in front and behind, with puffed sleeves. I don't just remember what kind of stockings they wear, but I think they are blue." "Well?" exclaimed the paralyzed parent when she could recover breath. "And where are the Alps, child?" "I don't know," was the artless response. "It doesn't say anything about that!"

Stop that coughing at once, as it may kill you; use Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

LAKE MARINE.

It Was Not a Rat but Father Time That Gnawed a Hole in the Higgie.

Sixteen Hundred Barrels of Salt Thrown Overboard to Release a Stranded Steamer.

Lake Freights Dull at Unchanged Rates—The H. D. Moore Libeled—Other Nautical Matters.

It Was a Rotten Plank and Not a Rat That Caused the Damage to the Schooner Higgie's Cargo.

An absurd and highly improbable statement has been circulated in marine circles to the effect that a rat gnawed a hole in the schooner Higgie's centreboard box through which the water gained access to her cargo of grain. This was a most unfair attack on the rat family. One day last week the Higgie left Chicago for Buffalo, her cargo consisting of 31,200 bushels of wheat, having been loaded last December. When the vessel sowed down the river there was every indication of bad weather, but this fact, together with the hard winds, was disregarded, the Captain being anxious to get his vessel started on her course before midnight, the following day being Friday. A few hours after she left the wind suddenly shifted and blew a living gale the remainder of the night. Friday morning one of the harbor tugs saw a large three-masted schooner to the southward of the piers flying a signal of distress. The tug went to her aid and towed the Higgie safely into harbor. Her Captain reported four feet of water in the vessel's hold. She was taken to an elevator and her cargo removed. Over 1,600 bushels of wheat were damaged by water. Of this amount between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels were sold for 61 cents a bushel and the balance for 35 cents a bushel, making the net loss on the cargo $5,000. A large hole was found in the centerboard box, which was said to have been made by rats. The cargo and vessel were insured, but the underwriters scented a long-tailed rat and ordered a survey held. The survey has been completed. The teeth that gnawed the hole were not rats' teeth, but the teeth of time and natural decay. In plain words, the cap of the centerboard box was so rotten that a man could almost punch a hole through it with the toe of his boot. The cap was a plank two feet wide and four inches thick, and as rotten as punk. Between the deck frames there was a hole in this plank through which a man might easily crawl, and through which several hundred barrels of water did enter. It does not require an expert's testimony to explain the presence of this aperature. It explains itself. The vessel was loaded on her starboard side, and the two streaks of plank between the load-waterline and her deck. It is stated that she had more wheat than she had ever had corn before. During the gale she pitched into the sea, and every time she took a header a tremendous volume of air was forced up her centreboard box. The rotten plank was unable to stand such pressure and gave way. Had the accident happened thirty miles from land the vessel would have been given up for lost, would probably have been no survey held, but the underwriters would have settled the loss and the vessel's name would have been added to the long list of late disasters. As it is, the owner of the Higgie stands the entire loss and has signified his intention of settling it without contest. The Higgie was bought this spring by Ed Ayer, of Chicago. She will be placed in Miller Bros.' dry-dock today for repairs.

The City of Duluth Jettisoned 1,600 Barrels of Salt to Get Off the Rocks.

The propeller City of Duluth, of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line, arrived from Buffalo yesterday. While coming up Lake Huron last Monday she encountered a dense fog, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon struck a reef off Forty-Mile Point. She went on bow first, and in trying to back off struck another reef and broke two buckets off from her wheel. She was on the rocks three hours, and did not get off until 1,600 barrels of salt had been thrown overboard. Both vessel and cargo are insured. The Duluth was placed in the Chicago Dry-Dock yesterday for a new wheel, Her hull was not damaged.

Lake Freights and Grain Charters.

There was no change in the condition of lake freights yesterday, the market retaining its previous feeling of depression. Rates were nominally on a basis of 2 cents for corn and 2¼ cents for wheat to Buffalo. The best offer on corn to Georgian Bay ports was 1½ cents. Some inquiry was made for vessel-room, but not enough to even suggest anything like an active shipping demand. The offerings were fairly plentiful, although many owners refuse to load their vessels at present rates. Quite a number of craft will leave for Escanaba today to load ore for Lake Erie ports. Some of these have been chartered for single trips only, and will bring back coal to this port, hoping in the meantime that grain freights will advance. The engagements were:

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Fred Marcer, corn	55,000
Propeller Clyde, corn	60,000
To Midland.	
Schr Waukesha, corn	21,000
Total	136,000

A Wrecked Schooner in the Hands of the Marshal.

About the close of navigation last fall the schooner H. D. Moore, of this port, went ashore at the foot of the lake. She was released and taken to Northport, where she spent the winter. Two weeks ago she was towed here by the tug Wheeler for repairs. The Manistee tug Williams, of the Caufield Line, pulled her off the beach but her bill was not settled. A. C. Wheeler, Manager of the line, and the vessel's crew have libeled her and a custodian has been placed on board.

Canadian Craft.

The Canadian marine list has been made up for the season. It is smaller than last year, as the lost vessels have not been replaced. The list is hard to keep on account of so many vessels taking the same name. Among the names that occur more than once are two Albions, one a sidewheeler and the other a propeller. There are two Armenias, both propellers. There are three Belle schooners and one small Belle tug, and two British Queen schooners. There are two sidewheel steamers and one propeller named Canada, and two lake barges named Clyde. Two Enterprise propellers, two Garibaldi schooners, two Hercules schooners, two Maple Leaf schooners, and two schooners named Mary. There are two New Dominion schooners, two Dickinson propellers, and one at Quebec named Chicklana, which seems to be of the same family. Lastly there are three propellers and one schooner all named Ontario. Among the more distinguished of the propellers are the United Empire, 1,860 tons, of the Sarnia & Lake Superior Line; the Alberta, Athabasca, and Algoma, C. P. R. Co. steamers, each 1,440 tons; the Campana, owned by Messrs. Smith & Keighley, 1,397 tons; and the Quebec, also of the Sarnia & Lake Superior Line, 811 tons. The following table shows the numbers of vessels of each description and their registered tonnage:

	No.	Tonnage.
Sidewheelers	108	22,675
Propellers	247	43,475
Schooners	239	49,266
Lake barges	46	12,480
River barges	217	40,750
	851	169,046

Lake Superior Steamers.

The first steamer to leave Chicago for Lake Superior was the City of Fremont, which cleared for Duluth last Saturday. A telegram was received yesterday stating that she reached Lac la Belle, Lake Superior, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Peerless, also bound for Lake Superior, passed Sault Ste. Marie yesterday.

Arrivals at Port Arthur, Lake Superior.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., via WINNIPEG, Man., May 8.—[Special.]—The steamer Owen Sound arrived from Collingwood today with 500 passengers and 600 tons of freight. The propeller United Empire arrived from Sarnia with 600 tons of merchandize and 182 passengers. The propeller R. and M. Fortune arrived from Welcome Islands, where she wintered. The propeller Campana sailed for Collingwood.

Port of Buffalo—Arrivals and Departures—Coal Freights Firm—Canal Freights Demoralized.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Delaware, Chicago, wheat; Lycoming, Chicago, corn; schooners Ogarita, Chicago, corn; R. L. Coyne, Chicago, corn; A. M. Peterson, Green Bay, wheat. Cleared—Propellers George T. Hope, Duluth; Vanderbilt, Chicago, sundries; W. H. Barnum, Chicago, 1,300 tons coal; Lycoming, Chicago, 1,300 tons coal; Oregon, Racine, 1,895 tons coal; Nyack, Duluth, sundries; schooners A. M. Peterson, Milwaukee, 1,250 tons coal; R. L. Coyne, Racine, 950 tons coal.

Coal freights to Milwaukee and Chicago remained firm at 75 cents. A number of coal-carriers arrived during the day, but these had been chartered to arrive. A large proportion of the down fleet which passed Detroit yesterday has also been placed to arrive, all at 75 cents. There is a fair inquiry for tonnage to Lake Michigan, and as the fleet is coming down well scattered freights are pretty certain to hold up firm. From Duluth there is but little demand just now. The steamer W. P. Rand was engaged for that port at 85 cents and the schooner Young American for Toledo at 40 cents.

Canal freights are badly demoralized. A decline of 10 cents is reported, the going rate being 90 cents on wheat and 85 cents on corn to New York. Even at those unprofitable figures to carriers cargoes were quite scarce.

The steamer D. Ballentine and consort Northwest arrived today and will load coal for Milwaukee. The schooners R. Holtorin, from Toledo, and A. M. Peterson will also load for Milwaukee.

The schooner M. J. Cummings was towed here today from the Welland Canal. In the blow on Lake Ontario last Friday she lost all of her spars, dash with the deck, besides her jibboom. She is insured for $5,000 in the Thames & Mersey and $5,000 in the Detroit Fire & Marine. She has on a cargo of coal from Oswego and is bound for Chicago.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that, on the opening of navigation 1884, the light thereafter shown from the tower at Copper Harbor Light-Station, entrance to Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan, was discontinued.

Straits of Mackinaw.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller Novadac, 6 a. m.; schooners James C. King and Mears, 6 a. m.; propeller Queen of the West with Cyclone, 10 a. m. Down—Propellers Newburgh, 5 p. m.; Atty Ballou, with schooners J. B. Richards, M. W. Pack, and Alice H. Norris, 11 a. m.; tug John Owen, with schooners S. L. Watson, Saveland, and Columbian, 12 m.; propeller Chicago, 1 p. m. A fleet of twelve vessels were in sight below here at dark, working up. Wind northwest, light.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Anna Smith broke down last night while bound up and laid off the harbor today repairing damages. She got away this evening. Passed up—Propeller D. C. Whitney, with Melbourne; Anna Smith, with schooners C. J. Lang and Mears; Wocaken and consort; schooner Norwood. Down—Propeller Keystone and consort. Wind northeast, light; weather cloudy.

Through the Rivers.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Passed down—Bob Anderson and Daniel E. Bailey, 9:30 p. m.; Missouri and barges, 11 p. m.; P. Moffat and David Vance, 3:40 a. m.; Mocking Bird, Moonlight, Golden West, and C. A. King, 3:45 a. m.; Samson and consort, 3:45 p. m.; Conestoga and consort, 4 a. m.; Handy Boy and consort, 5:30 a. m.; Minneapolis and Pathfinder, 5:45 a. m.; D. Provost, 5:45 a. m.; Burlington and barges, 9 a. m.; City of Concord, 10 a. m.; Superior and consort, and S. P. Ely, 12:30 p. m.; Atlantic, 1:30 p. m.; A. Everett and consort, 3:40 p. m.; Oscoda, 4:30 p. m.; City of Mt. Clemens Jr., 4:45 p. m.; Steamer City of Cleveland, 9:45 p. m.

Passed up—Propeller W. T. Graves and consort, 10:30 p. m.; A. L. Hopkins, 10:00 p. m.; Salina and barges, 3:20 a. m.; J. E. Potts, 7:20 a. m.; Hackett and Juris, 7:40 a. m.; R. Stewart and barges, 7:45 a. m.; Prussia, 8:30 a. m.; John Pridgeon Jr., 10:30 a. m.; Lowell and barges, 1 p. m.; Buffalo, 1:20 p. m.; Oswego and Erie, Stewart, 2:10 p. m.; Metamora and barges, 5 p. m.; Lehigh, 5:35 p. m.; Moyles, 6:20 p. m.; Edward Smith and barges, 6:30 p. m. Wind east, light.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers John Pridgeon, Ogeman, Abercorn, Goodnor; schooners C. G. King, Kingfisher, F. Perew; Lowell and barges, R. Stewart and barges, Metamora and barges; schooners M. Stewart, Hattie Wells. Down—Propellers Commodore, Caldwell and barges.

Passed up today—Propellers Buffalo, Oscoda, Lehigh, Tacoma, India, Empire State, Edward Smith and barges, Fred McBrier and barges, D. F. Rose and barges, C. F. Curtis and barges, Benson and barges, Business and schooner Kate Winslow, Huron City and barges, George L. Colwell and barges, Glasgow and schooner D. L. Austin and barges; schooners American, C. Crawford, Dorsey. Propellers Conemaugh, Staruca, Escanaba, S. H. Johnson, Worthington and consort, Missouri and barges, Minneapolis and schooner Pathfinder, Harry Boy and barge, M. Moore and barges, City of Concord and consort; schooners J. B. Ealey, McGruder, David Vance, Moonlight, Golden West, C. A. King, Queen City, Pensaukee, Conestoga, and Schuylkill. Wind northwest, light; weather cloudy.

Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 8.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Oliver Mitchell, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Hartford, Oswego to Detroit, coal; M. J. Cummings, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Mary Copley, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Itasca, Grindstone Island to Chicago, coal; Bolivia, Fairhaven to Chicago, coal; Ganges, Grindstone Island to Chicago, stone; Hohoken, Oswego to Chicago, coal; A. L. Andrews, Charlotte to Duluth, coal; Geo. B. Sloan, Oswego to Chicago, coal; propellers W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, coal and general cargo; Northerner, Charlotte to Duluth, coal.

The dismasted schooner M. J. Cummings, laden with coal for Chicago, passed up today. She was towed to Buffalo, where she will receive a new outfit.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 8.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Peoples, Oswego to Chicago; O. Bond, Oswego, coal; N. J. King, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, iron ore; Emerald, Toronto to Chicago, light. Down—Nothing. Arrived—Schooners W. P. Rathbun, Goshawk, Mediterranean. Wind north, very light; weather cool and slightly foggy, with showers of rain.

Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., May 8.—[Special.]—The wind is from the southwest, and has driven the ice clear out of the harbor. Dredges have just completed clearing out the shoal spots from the harbor basin, so that vessels drawing fourteen and one-half feet can easily move about. There is twenty feet of water in the entrance to the harbor, which is much the deepest entrance of any inside harbor on the Lake. This Port is a harbor of refuge. Vessels or steamers can sail in to the anchorage or docks in the worst storms without danger of touching bottom.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Colonial, Republic, S. E. Sheldon; schooners Specular, James Couch, Grace Holland. Passed up—Steamers St. Paul, Winslow, Arctic.

Other Ports.

ERIE, Pa., May 8.—[Special.]—Entered—Propeller Gordon Campbell, Chicago.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 8.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooners Charger, Sandusky, coal; Mediterranean, Toledo, coal.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Sanilac; steam-barge William Rudolph and barge. Cleared—Propeller Sanilac, Cleveland. In port—Propeller Potomac. At anchorage—Barge Dan Rodgers.

Lake Michigan.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Myrtle. Cleared—Schooner Myrtle. Weather pleasant and warm. Wind northwest.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers George Burnham, C. W. Moore; schooner A. Mosher. Sailed—Propellers Fayette, J. H. Sbrigley; schooner Ida.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Rose. Wind-bound—Schooner J. Schuette. Sailed—Schooners Guido, Elva, Island City, Nellie Church.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—Clearances—For Chicago—Propeller Dean Richmond, 200, and Juniata. For Escanaba—Schooners F. P. Morse, Lafrinies, Zack Chandler, H. Pitchuph. The entire wind-bound fleet got away today.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Tempest, Wisconsin, Menominee; schooners Helen, David Macey. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers Wisconsin, Menominee, Tempest; schooners Transfer, David Macey.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—Canal, northward—Schooners American Union, Taylor; propellers Boscobel and Perrett towing steam-barge Burroughs. Southward—Propellers Favorite and Boscobel towing steam-barge Daisy Day; schooners Barton, Magill, Naind.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Jarvis Lord, Havana, Vienna, Monohannock; schooners Helena, Verona, Menecosee, Michigan, C. P. Minch. Sailed—Steamers S. Chamberlain, Sparta, Massachusetts, Jarvis Lord; schooners Our Son, Burette Brown, Thomas Parsons, E. A. Nicholson, Sumatra, Genoa, S. C. Richards. Wind southeast, light.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers M. Grob, Albert Soper, Annie Laura, City of New York, J. M. Allmendinger, E. M. Thompson; steamer Menominee; schooner Jessie Phillips, Ralph Campbell, Edna, from Chicago; schooner J. E. Newland, from Racine. Departures—Propellers M. Grob, Albert Soper, Annie Laura, Ralph Campbell, City of New York, J. M. Allmendinger, E. M. Thompson; schooners Jessie Phillips, Edna; steamer Menominee, for Chicago; schooner J. E. Newland, for Racine.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop City of Duluth, Bumslo, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. L. Hopkins, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Joseph L. Hudson, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittian, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Ida M. Torsey, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Saginaw Valley, Bay City, salt.
Prop Delos, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan, sundries.
Prop Oceanus, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Thomas Hood, Oswego, sundries.
Prop Juniata, Erie, sundries.
Schr Mary, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Antelope, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Conquest, Sturgeon Bay, posts.
Schr George Steele, Pine Lake, pig-iron.
Schr Maggie Dall, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Bay State, Manistee, lumber.
Schr M. Caprop, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Williams Jones, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Reed River, Reed River, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Sturgeon Bay, posts.
Schr Ida, Green Bay, posts.
Schr Coelia, Jacksonport, ties.
Schr Stafford, Cheboygan, hay.
Schr Thomas Hood, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. A. Holmes, Pine Lake, posts.
Schr Mermaid, White Lake, posts.
Schr Morning Star, Ludington, posts.
Schr Sea Star, Manistee, posts.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Condor, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr O. H. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Ludington, hay.
Schr Rainbow, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Donaldson, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Melvina, Pine Lake, pig-iron.
Schr Charley Marshall, Pine Lake, bark.
Schr Live Oak, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. H. Reed, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Jack Thompson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr John Haber, Charlevoix, posts.

CLEARANCES.

Steamer Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Henry Chisholm, Cleveland, light.
Prop O. Hitchcock, Muskegon, light.
Prop Ida M. Torsey, Muskegon, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop M. Grob, Muskegon, light.
Prop G. E. Markham, Menominee, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Manistee, light.
Schr Horace Taber, Manistee, light.
Schr T. Moss, Manistee, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr C. Wilcoxson, Manistee, light.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Manistee, light.
Schr A. O. Hunter, Manistee, light.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, light.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Schr Willie Loutit, Manistee, light.
Schr Lumberman, Manistee, light.
Schr A. J. Cove, Manistee, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Manistee, light.
Schr C. H. Davis, Manistee, light.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. Hoath, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Sand, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Madeleine, Pauls Pier, light.
Schr Reed River, Reed River, light.
Schr Hamlin, Toquwards, light.
Schr Thomas Frankfort, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Menominee, light.
Schr Minnie Stanson, Marinette, light.
Prop John Burns, Erie, light.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, light.
Schr A. J. Bower, Pierport, light.
Schr Fay Lee, London, light.
Schr Julia Larsen, Manistee, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr Mattie C. Bell, Buffalo, light.
Schr Rosa Sommerlath, Buffalo, light.
Schr Charles Hebard, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Sanana, Oswego, 10,447 bu corn.
Schr John Burns, Erie, light.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, light.
Schr A. J. Bower, Pierport, light.
Schr Fay Lee, London, light.
Schr Julia Larsen, Manistee, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr Mattie C. Bell, Buffalo, light.
Schr Rosa Sommerlath, Buffalo, light.
Schr Charles Hebard, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Sanana, Oswego, 10,447 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Burns, Erie, light.
Schr Topper, Manistee, light.
Schr J. McLaren, Manistee, light.
Schr Morning Star, Ludington, light.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Coral, Muskegon, light.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon, light.
Schr Nellie and Annie, Muskegon, light.
Schr Thomas Hood, Muskegon, light.
Schr Rose Morgan, Muskegon, light.
Schr John Burns, Erie, light.
Schr White Oak, Muskegon, light.
Schr South Haven, Muskegon, light.
Schr Conquest, Green Bay, light.
Schr Stafford, Cheboygan, light.
Schr F. P. Nichols, Green Bay, light.
Schr Fay Lee, Escanaba, 6,975 bu corn.
Schr Norman, Whitefish Bay, light.
Schr Nellie Wilmick, South Haven, light.
Schr Myrtle, Kalamazoo, 100 pkgs merchandise.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Pentwater, light.
Schr Maggie Dall, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Willie

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. V. S. Paddock, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

George A. Wendling, of Bloomington, is at the Palmer.

Maj. E. M. Ford and family, of Des Moines, are visiting friends in the city.

Judge O'Key Johnson, of Parkersburg, W. Va., President of the Court of Appeals, and Judge R. H. Cochran, of Toledo, O., are at the Sherman.

IN GENERAL.

An examination for applicants for positions in the Post-Office will be held May 31.

The North Division Street Railway Company paid to the City Collector $1,225 as license for the quarter ending April 30, having made 214,473 trips.

The lowest bidders on the contract for furnishing the pile protection to the Rush street bridge are Fitzsimmons & Cornell, their figures being $10,329.

The Postmaster has decided that the hats to be worn by the letter-carriers this summer will be light felt, they being more durable and cheaper than Panamas.

Sheriff Hanchett has appointed Mrs. James Ferguson night matron of the County Jail in compliance with the recommendation of the Women's Club of Chicago.

The season ticket sale for the May Festival will close tomorrow evening. Up to the present the sale has been much larger than it was at the last festival two years ago.

Père Hyacinthe Layson will arrive in Chicago Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Sunday he will probably speak at Grace Church in the morning and at Trinity Church in the evening on the invitation of Bishop McLaren.

Albert Matuzzak, a saloonkeeper at No. 333 Milwaukee avenue, was charged before Justice C. J. White with selling liquor to minors and violating the 12 o'clock ordinance. He was held in $500 bonds to May 14.

The mutilated remains of a man about 45 years old, with a smooth face, and dressed in dark clothes, were found on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad track near the corner of Sixteenth street and Western avenue and taken to the morgue.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 51° above zero; 9 a. m., 52°; 10 a. m., 54°; 11 a. m., 55°; 12 m., 57°; 1 p. m., 57°; 2 p. m., 57°; 3 p. m., 57°; 4 p. m., 59°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.56.

Forty patients were treated in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children during April, 110 at the dispensary, and six outside, a total of 156. There was a money donation of $50. In merchandise there were received at the hospital bed linen, underclothing, medicines, vegetables, books, wine, fruit, and flowers.

Five carpenters were at work erecting a shed at No. 607 West Jackson street yesterday when they were arrested for having failed to take out a permit. After they had been in the Desplaines Street Station a couple of hours the owner of the property—Patrick Casey—came around and bailed them out. He did not think a permit was necessary.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blair gave an enjoyable reception last evening in their new home, No. 1909 Prairie avenue. They were assisted in receiving by their two daughters, the Misses Blair. The parlors were tastefully decorated with plants and flowers. There was music and a supper, and about 250 persons enjoyed the pleasures of the evening.

A meeting was held at the Sherman House by the Law Committee of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Honor to arrange for the general convention to be held here Tuesday. Supreme-Dictator R. H. Cochran, of Toledo, called the committee together. It is said the Knights of Honor number about 130,000 members, and last year disbursed $3,000,000 in benefits.

Fred Gratt, Paul Beckman, Hermann Schrader, and Eddy Maher, boys whose ages range from 13 to 19 years, were arrested by Detective Broderick, of the St. Paul Road, for breaking into freight-cars near the Stock-Yards and stealing grain and merchandise. It is said as many as a dozen bags of grain have been stolen in a single day by this gang. The boys are locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

Detective Moynahan, of the State's-Attorney's office, returned yesterday from New York, where he went to arrest O. A. Nubell, the Superintendent of the defunct "Home Benefit Association," who is charged with having defrauded the policyholders out of $36,000. Moynahan found the fugitive and had him locked up, but he secured his release through legal proceedings, and the question of his returning to stand trial here is to be decided in a few days by the Court of Appeals. Moynahan said there is hardly any hope of getting Nubell back to Chicago.

During a ball at the North Side Turner-Hall which lasted until Sunday morning Andrew Weaver and Victor Heckstrom got into an altercation, and Weaver drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Heckstrom. The blade entered the left eyesocket just over the eyeball and penetrated to a depth of two inches. Heckstrom was taken to his home, No. 54 Chicago avenue, while Weaver made his escape. He was arrested yesterday by Sergt. Quinn on a warrant for murderous assault, and was locked up at the Desplaines Street Station. Heckstrom will lose the sight of the injured eye, but it is thought he will recover. Weaver was released on giving bail in $2,000 for his appearance today.

Wednesday night the police raided an opium joint at No. 942 State street, kept by Sam Wing, and arrested the proprietor and half-a-dozen inmates who were "hitting the pipe." Among the inmates were two well-dressed young women, who gave their names as Carrie Mandrew and Jessie Ross. It was evident from their behavior that they had never before been in a police station. Jessie Ross said she came here from St. Louis only a few weeks ago with her husband, who is a traveling man, and Carrie Mandrew represented herself as the daughter of respectable Chicago people. Both women said they were inveigled into the joint by Harry Lester, a sport. Justice Foote fined them $10 each, and their fines were paid. Lester was fined $50, and went to the Bridewell. Wing and the other inmates were also fined.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORDINANCE.

CHICAGO, May 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in your issue of May 4 that Mr. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, threatens to bring suit against the City of Chicago for failing to carry out its own ordinance requiring the suppression or consumption of smoke.

I think that almost every citizen who has to pass one of the Chicago bridges night and morning, and is half strangled by the smoke of tugs or locomotives which ply along the river or upon its margin, will heartily approve of Mr. Drake's contemplated action if he has been rightly represented.

The smoke ordinance is either obligatory or it means nothing. If the former, it should be enforced; if the latter, it is high time that the Smoke Inspector, who draws, I understand, a salary of $2,000 per year, resigned his office and ceased furnishing illustrations of "how not to do it," that political science which the famous Barnacle family so thoroughly understood, according to the late Charles Dickens.

I do not exactly know how long our fine-looking and gentlemanly Smoke Inspector has been in office, but, in common with all Chicagoans, I have discovered that he has utterly failed to suppress the smoke nuisance. This is not because there are no means at hand to accomplish that object. I chanced to hear Mr. Merki say to a smoke-consumer agent, or proprietor, not many days ago, that there were two or three devices which would do away with the smoke nuisance almost entirely.

Then publishing an occasional squib in the morning papers to the effect that the Smoke Inspector has notified the tug men, or the locomotive men, or the manufacturing men that they must stop smoking—save cigars—is nonsense, unless the notification is followed up by a prompt arrest and exemplary punishment when the stern old law comes unconscious. In a word, no one ordinance is to be repealed or enforced. If the latter plan is deemed the best then let the present Smoke Inspector or his successor in office do his duty promptly and emphatically. He says—I heard him say it—that there are three or four devices upon the market which will effectually do away with smoke, and if this is true let him oblige every proprietor of a chimney in this city to comply at once and strictly with the municipal law. Mr. Merki has it in his power to be remembered as a good and efficient officer or as a man who occupied a position of trust and utterly neglected the duties incident to it. WEST SIDE.

BRUSH AND EASEL.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION AT STEVENS' ART GALLERY.

A spring exhibition of collections from American artists was opened at Stevens' art-gallery, No. 26 Adams street, last night, and in response to the invitations a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to inspect the productions. The catalog embraces 186 pictures of various descriptions, none of which have ever been on exhibition before, being fresh from the easels of the painters. While a few Eastern workers are represented, the creations are for the most part of the work of Chicago artists. The arrangements for the exhibition were made by the artists themselves through Mr. Felix Ekblad, and the collection embraces a number of his pictures. It was originally the intention to include no pictures produced by other than a Chicago artist, but after some consideration a few others were admitted. Still, the exhibition receives its general tone from local painters. Some of the pictures are copies, but the greater number are painted from original subjects. These subjects are, for the most part, of a class which demand conservative treatment, though efforts have been made in some instances toward bold effect.

Mr. Hammerstead, who is represented by a large number of works, was complimented for his representation of a storm on the mountains. The scene is that of a bleak mountain plateau along which a herd of sheep are being urged by the herdsman, while a black cloud overhangs and threatens to envelop them as they hurry toward a place of refuge. The background is another mountain which bears the clear red glow of a Norwegian sunset. The scene is from nature, and the artist has painted himself as the driver of the sheep, having been, as it is said, a Norwegian herdsman in his boyhood. "The Land of the Midnight Sun," or the Northern Regions, by the same author, has received similar treatment as to color. "High Noon," a landscape showing the clear light of midday, was much admired.

Mr. Frank C. Bromley, who was one of the five contributors to the February exhibition held at the same place, is represented by several characteristic pictures, "Upper Clear Creek Cañon" in Colorado, and two French sketches, "French Pasturage," and "On the Marne," being worthy of mention. Mr. Bromley expresses preference for his last-named. In a water scene on "The Coast of Norway," where the waves break against a rocky coast in the sunset glow and a stately vessel rides at anchor, is by Felix Ekblad and received no little attention.

"Mount Egnaur," by D. F. Bigelow, was much admired for its realistic coloring. It is taken from nature, and is said to be very true to the subject in all its details.

Mr. Platt is represented by several good fruit pictures.

Frank Green, who is now in Paris, has but one picture in the exhibit—"The Interior of a Parisian Boudoir." It is a study in color and drapery, and was much admired by the artists themselves.

Rosenberg, Torgerson, Selzer, Lyendecker, Schroeder, Gay, Colby, Elkins, Schmedtgen, Stobie, F. Gale, J. Warner, A. T. Brooks, Jerome Elwell, and many others are represented by good specimens.

HOSPITAL BARRACKS.

PROVISION TO BE MADE AT THE COUNTY INSTITUTION.

At a joint meeting of the Committees on Buildings and the County Hospital yesterday the recent recommendation of the County Medical Board favoring the construction of three barracks on the hospital grounds, entirely separate from the main building, for the treatment of scarlet-fever, erysipelas, and diphtheria, was unanimously adopted. Dr. Murphy, of the hospital medical staff, was directed to draw up plans for the proposed barracks immediately. The barracks will be one-story brick buildings. Sheriff Hanchett called the attention of the same committees to the inconvenience attending the caring for sick prisoners at the hospital who are under indictment for serious offenses, because a Deputy Sheriff or some county officer had to be detailed to watch such prisoners. He declared that he had paid out of his own pocket not less than $200 during the last few months for the watching of sick prisoners by special officers. He suggested that the room recently occupied by the Coroner in the Criminal Court Building be converted into a jail hospital, for the reason that the sick prisoners could be more conveniently attended to, and at the same time securely guarded without extra expense to either the Sheriff or the county.

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS.

THEY UNITE TO SAVE AN UNWORTHY SALOON-KEEPER.

At the last meeting of the West-Side saloonkeepers, a report of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, they decided to offer their support to Fred Von Beren, the saloonkeeper who has been convicted in the Criminal Court on four counts of the indictment charging him with selling liquor to minors, but has not yet been sentenced. The case of Von Beren is one of the most aggravated which has come to the notice of the Citizens' League. At the trial before Judge Williamson it was proved that he had sold liquor to four boys between the ages of 13 and 17 years. He is now laid up with a broken leg, and the saloonkeepers will try to have the punishment made simply a fine and no imprisonment. In case the fine is a heavy one they intend to carry the case to the Supreme Court and assess the costs on the association.

Andrew Paxton says if the saloonkeepers had been searching for a case with less extenuating circumstances they would have had to search a good while. A saloonkeeper who does not belong to the association said that such a man as Von Beren ought to go to the penitentiary.

CRAWFORD'S BORROWING.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE MEMORY OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

A bill involving the good name of a former well-known resident here was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Sophronia J. Crawford, as conservator of the estate of Gilbert Crawford, the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company being the defendant. She charges that the 19th of July, 1882, Gilbert Crawford was adjudged insane, and that he had been so for twenty years before that time. Complainant was appointed conservator under a bond for $40,000. She alleges that for a number of years back the insurance company, through its agent, the late Dr. Levi D. Boone, had a series of transactions with Crawford, in which they claimed to have lent him money on a large amount of valuable property in and near Chicago. The property has since been sold out under the trust-deeds, one decree being for $53,575. Dr. Boone, it is alleged, was aware of Crawford's mental unsoundness and took advantage of it to induce him to execute documents on which he received no value. The nominal amount of the loans was about $100,000, but it is claimed Crawford only received $15,000, while Boone's sons, it is charged, got $30,000 ostensibly as commissions, and the father also derived some solid advantage. Complainant therefore asks for an accounting and a decree setting aside the foreclosure sales.

THE POOR GAMBLER.

A JURY DECIDES THAT HE IS BEING "PERSECUTED."

The way in which jurors sometimes construe evidence has never had a better illustration than in the case of John McCullough, a gambler, who was tried before Justice Kersten and a jury yesterday morning for violating Sec. 1,308 of the gaming ordinance, which provides that:

> No person shall deal, play, or engage in faro, roulet, or any other device or game of chance, hazard, or address, either as banker, dealer, player, or otherwise, for the purpose of gaming, under the penalty of not less than $10 for each and every offense.

April 27 Detective Kay arrested McCullough in a gambling-hell at No. 14 Calhoun place. He was released on bail and demanded trial by jury. Bailiff Hansbrough accordingly summoned the following citizens: William Taylor, commission merchant on the Board of Trade; Charles Gee, of Gee Bros. & Co., teaming; No. 205 Kinzie street; Charles Goodman, cigar manufacturer, No. 69 Lake street; Patrick Dolan, saloonkeeper, No. 295 North Clark street; Adam J. Baer, plumber, No. 198 North Clark street; and M. Salman, saloonkeeper, No. 185 Harrison street.

The Law Department did not think the case important and had no one present to prosecute, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Shreve. Detective Kay swore that he saw McCullough playing faro or keno.

"How many people were in the place?" he was asked.

"Fifteen or twenty."

"Why did you single out McCullough to arrest him?"

"Because he is a skin, sharper, and shark, who is always looking for suckers. He is the meanest kind of bunko-steerer, and runs around with thieves."

"I didn't ask you to tell me that," sharply retorted Mr. Shreve.

"And I thought I would make the jury acquainted with your client," quietly replied the officer.

At this moment Juror Salman, the saloon-keeper, came to Mr. Shreve's rescue, and inquired of the witness:

"How long have you known No. 14 Calhoun place to be a gambling-house?"

"For two or three years."

"And despite this knowledge you allowed it to exist?" interrogated Salman.

"The question is improper, Mr. Juror, and the witness need not answer. We are not trying Mr. Kay," said the Justice.

When McCullough was sworn he raised a delicate white hand. He wore a neat black coat, and his immaculate shirt-front was partly covered by a black cravat carefully arranged. He has a high forehead, a pointed nose, and sharp steel-gray eyes. His mustache and hair are slightly mixed with gray. He positively swore that he was not playing faro, but admitted that he was sitting at a table where gambling was going on; and also that he caused $2.50 worth of chips after his arrest.

"If the game you played was not faro, what then did you do?" Justice Kersten inquired.

Mr. Shreve objected to the question because Kay had alleged that the game he saw McCullough play was faro, and the latter had denied it. He could not be compelled to testify against himself. This closed the evidence, and Mr. Shreve whispered to Kay, "McCullough says the game was stud-poker." "Tell him he's a liar," was the sententious reply.

Mr. Shreve in his address to the jury made the startling assertion that James Gore, of Chapin & Gore, was "at the back of this prosecution." Gore was backing the gamblers, because McCullough had forced them to return large sums of money which the defendant had lost at different houses. His client was being persecuted. This had been the seventh time he was arrested on trumped-up charges. They had charged him with vagrancy, when the fact was he was a mine-owner and lived at the Palmer House. The police wanted him out of town before convention time, but they would not succeed in their despicable persecution.

The jury retired, and, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. When the result was announced a well-known business-man who was present arose and said loud enough to be heard: "This is disgraceful." He left the court-room in disgust.

THE BAPTISTS.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The seventeenth annual commencement of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary of Morgan Park took place yesterday morning in Immanuel Baptist Church. President G. W. Northrup presided, and there was a fair attendance. The following program was observed: "Character Grounded in Our Idea of God," by J. E. Hamilton; "Inspiration of Foreign Missionary Work," by C. K. Harrington; "Spiritual Dynamics," by G. S. Martin; "Conservatism in the Pulpit," by H. D. Morwood; "The Origin of Religion," by D. D. Peck; "The Gospel of Indifference," by H. W. Powell; "Is a Man a Creature of Circumstance?" by A. M. Wilson; address to the class, by President G. W. Northrup; conferring degrees; benediction by the President. L. W. Terry, whose subject was announced as "Power and Limitations of Truth," was excused from appearing. Following is a list of the graduates: William Henry Brodt, St. Charles, Minn.; Arthur Crawley Chute, B. A., Upper Stewiacke, N. S.; Howard Haswell Clouse, Bonaparte, Ia.; James Stantial Forward, M. A., Lexington, Ill.; Henry E. Fuller, B. A., Lake Geneva, Wis.; James Eugene Hamilton, B. A., Uxbridge, Ont.; Charles Kendall Harrington, B. A., Sydney, C. Cape Breton, N. S.; Edward Martin, B. D., Fond du Lac, Wis.; Hugh David Morwood, Detroit, Mich.; Henry Dodge Osgood, B. S., Marseilles, Ill.; Lewie Dumont Pettit, B. A., Unadilla, Mich.; Henry William Powell, B. A., Ionia, Mich.; Jens Sigfred Ricard Rasmussen, Buffalo, N. Y.; Aaron W. Snider, B. A., Poe, Ind.; Lee Walton Terry, B. A., Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Mundy Wilson, B. A., Lena, O.

Scandinavian Department—Carl Gustaf Carlqvist, Walnut Creek, Kas.; John Cederburg, Kansas City, Mo.; Erik Halvarson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Julius Jensen, Chicago, Ill.; Paul Johnson, Kiron, Ia.; Fredrik Nelson, Westedo, Minn.; Olof Peter Peterson, New York, N. Y.; Erik Sandell, Moline, Ill.; Jonas Magnus Shulsen, Chicago, Ill.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The annual business meeting of the Baptist Theological Union was held at the Grand Pacific last evening.

The Secretary submitted the report of the Board of Visitors, which expressed the greatest satisfaction with all branches of study in the seminary.

The seventeenth annual report of the Board of Trustees was read by the Secretary. It showed that within three years $200,000 had been raised for endowment purposes, $111,087 of which had been paid; that the seminary had a library of 40,000 volumes, for which they had no space in their building; and that the Rev. A. J. Gage, of Hartford, Conn., had been appointed Professor of Homiletics. During last year there were ninety-seven students in the seminary, with most inadequate accommodation. The board now proposes to erect two new buildings—one for a library and one for the general needs of a seminary—at an estimated cost of $50,000 to $60,000, and will proceed to seek funds for the purpose. Of the ninety-seven students in the seminary last year sixty-five were American and thirty-two Scandinavian. Since the beginning of the work 324 American students have been sent out and sixty-four Scandinavian.

The Treasurer then submitted a report showing receipts $105,849; disbursements, $75,736; cash on hand, $29,635; resources, $305,545, of which $61,500 is unproductive assets.

The old members of the board and the old officers were reflected.

The new Board of Trustees then met, Prof. F. C. Marsh presiding.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—C. N. Holden.
Vice-Presidents—E. Nelson Blake.
Treasurer—Edward Goodman.
Auditor—W. H. Holden.
Secretary—S. W. Goodspeed, D. D.
Executive Committee—C. N. Holden, E. Nelson Blake, S. W. Goodspeed, Edward Goodman, W. H. Holden, G. W. Northrup (ex-officio), F. A. Smith, W. B. Brayton, J. A. Reichelt, W. W. Wait, W. M. Lawrence, G. C. Lorimer, P. S. Henson, J. S. Kennard, F. O. Marsh.

THE BANQUET.

In the afternoon the alumni and graduating class banqueted at the Palmer, about seventy-six being present. The Rev. E. O. Taylor, of the Central Baptist Church, presided. After a few introductory remarks by the Chairman the following toasts were proposed and responded to:

"The Baptist Theological Seminary," Dr. Northrop; "First Impressions of a Visitor to the Seminary," Prof. D. K. Calhoun, of Iowa State University; "An Alumnus at Home," the Rev. A. O. Fiesche, of the class of 1883; "The Work Before Us, and the Seminary Behind Us," A. C. Chute, of the graduating class; "The University of Chicago," Dr. G. Anderson; "Our Obligations to the Seminary," the Rev. C. R. Henderson, D. D.; "A Word from a Pastor for the Pastors," the Rev. R. H. C. Rowlands, Elgin.

A LICENSED GUILD.

THE NEWSBOYS WANT THEIR CRAFT RECOGNIZED.

An orderly and business-like meeting of newsboys and bootblacks was held last evening at the Newsboys' Home for the purpose of exchanging views on the ordinance drawn up by the Law Department to be presented to the Council Monday night requiring a license. One of the boys presided, and a few remarks were made by Mr. E. I. Galvin, who read the ordinance. All were in favor of its provisions, and the license-fee was fixed by the boys themselves at $1, which includes a badge. The ordinance gives the Mayor authority to revoke the license of any boy heard using improper language, fighting on the streets, defrauding customers, crying sensational news that existed only in the newsboy's imagination, transferring badges, etc. Provisions excluding boys under 10 years of age and girls under 18 years from selling papers on the streets were also agreed to. Mr. Galvin explained that the small boys would be taken care of, and furnished support free of charge at the Home, if necessary. He admonished the older boys to treat the small ones kindly.

While the question as to the amount of the license was being discussed, one of the newsboys rose and said: "Carter Harrison said this afternoon that the license should be 75 cents or $1."

Mr. Galvin intimated that "Mr." Harrison or the "Mayor" would sound better than the familiar name of Carter, and the youth corrected himself by saying:

"Well, Mister Harrison said two bits."

There was no opposition expressed to the ordinance, and all were apparently well pleased with it.

A number of new members were enrolled on the books of the Newsboys' Benevolent Union, which has recently been started with the purpose to aid sick and disabled members of the craft.

A delegation of newsboys called upon the Corporation Counsel in the afternoon for the purpose of having him draw up an ordinance licensing the craft. The boys wanted the rate fixed as high as $1, and desired a provision inserted excluding newsboys of a certain age. The Mayor, however, thought that the last proposition was too much in the nature of a monopoly. The fee has not yet been determined, but the ordinance is drafted after the one in force in Detroit, where the license is but 10 cents. Mr. Reed, of the Newsboys' Home, also called and made a few suggestions. There is no doubt that the ordinance will go through, and that the license will be a nominal sum. The boys will all wear badges, which will be numbered.

POSIES.

A FLORIST TELLS SOMETHING ABOUT THEM.

"The trade in hot-house plants," said a florist, "is more brisk this spring than it has been for a long time."

"What are the favorites?" he was asked.

"I might say geraniums, but people are governed as a rule by the season and the hardihood of the plants for out-door use. Pansies are very much liked on account of their prolific flowering qualities and their capacity to endure the cold spells. The boxes called 'winter gardens' and the vases are filled with them. They bloom so freely that the box in which they grow looks like an immense bouquet. Later in the season, when they cease to bloom, they are replaced with trailing vines and tall blooming plants. White lilies are grown in masses in gardens. Hyacinths and tulips, which are grown early in the spring, are sold in large quantities. They are very popular with fashionable women, who are now wearing large bunches of them pinned at the bosom or waist. Ordinary flowering plants sell at $5 per hundred or five cents apiece. Foliage plants, however, are much more costly."

"How are they sold?"

"All the way from five cents to $100 apiece. The costliest are the palm varieties, which are worth from $3 to $100 apiece."

"Which are the most sought after?" was asked.

"The coilus, which are of many colors, the brilliant red being the most popular. They are used for the purpose of making the figures seen in the public parks and private lawns. They are very healthy, can be easily cultivated, and grow until the frost kills them in the fall. We usually sell at least three colors to each purchaser, the brightest colors being used generally to fill the centre and the lighter ones for borders. White lilies are grown in masses and make very pretty beds. A combination of the canna and gallatium make very pretty beds and are in good demand. Both have large, broad leaves, the gallatium having a handsome red flower and the other a very beautiful and ornamental leaf."

"Are the most of the growing plants you sell transplanted or do the purchasers usually keep them in jars?"

"That depends on the nature of the plants and on who buys them. Plants, you must understand, have to be 'dieted.' Some varieties only bloom when they are 'hungry.' When you give them too much soil they run to foliage, or, as we sometimes say, 'they grow too fat.' This is more particularly the case with certain geraniums. Here you see is a very large plant of the fish geranium species which looks sickly on account of the lack of nourishment. It has, at the same time, a very pretty bunch of flowers. Put it in a larger jar and the foliage will improve, but the flowers will disappear. That plant you see over there is three years old. It belongs to Perry H. Smith and is prized because it was grown from a small twig planted by one of the women of his household. In the summer it is kept on the marble steps in front of the house, and has spent its winters here. Although it has been cut down some, it is now nearly three feet tall—too large to be salable, and is valued only on account of its history."

"Do you take many large orders?"

"O yes; frequently for many hundreds and even thousands at a time. The largest orders are for plants to be used in laying out the beds of a lawn, and naturally the principal part of such orders comes from suburban places. We sell a great many specimens at Geneva Lake, where certain Chicago people vie with one another to see who can keep up the handsomest lawns."

OIL-LIGHTING.

REPLY OF THE ILLINOIS STREET GAS COMPANY.

CHICAGO, May 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your article in today's issue headed "Darkness Profound," referring to the city contract for oil-lamps, contains so many erroneous and injurious statements that we ask room for this reply.

The bid of the "Sun Vapor Light & Stove Company" is $14.40 (not $14), and the city is to pay for the lamp and post $6.25 additional, and furnishes a burner which any skilled person will condemn at once. The bid of the Illinois Street Gas Company is $16.80, and it furnishes the lamp and post without charge.

There are 2,317 oil-lamps in the city (not 3,160). The ordinances establishing about 200 others were repealed after the lamps had been erected, and must be taken down. No bill was ever presented to the city for this, so that "all the lamp-posts for this year have been ordered" and "that no additional lamps will be wanted to amount to anything," and that we have "800 lamps to be erected on the old contract whether we get the work or not." (You afterwards assume rather illogically that 1,000 new lamps will be wanted.)

The fact is, that new ordinances are already passed for nearly 400 new lamps, and orders for about as many more are in the hands of the Department of Public Works. Our old contract expired Jan. 1, and no new lamps have been or will be erected under that contract.

You say 1,000 new lamps will be wanted. On this basis the bids stand thus:

Sun Vapor Company—Lighting 2,377 lamps one year at $14.40	$34,228
1,000 new lamps, lighted say six months	7,200
1,000 new lamps and posts at $6.25	6,250
Cost of assessment (Mr. Jones' estimate)	2,000
Total cost	$49,678
Illinois Street Gas Company—Lighting 2,377 lamps one year at $16.80	$39,933
1,000 lamps six months	8,400
Total bill	$48,333
Being $1,345 less than the other bid.	

Much to our surprise the Commissioner has not expressed himself in our favor. We claim the contract on other grounds than our low bid. We took the work in Chicago after many unsuccessful attempts had been made to light with other material than coal gas. We have done it well when there were few lamps—much scattered—and at actual loss, upon the oft-repeated assurance that the number would be increased so that there would be some profit in it. We are and have been doing the work from 25 to 40 per cent lower than any other city is lighted. Every company with an established name has just bid against us, and all were far above us. The Cincinnati and St. Louis Companies bid $23.75; the Milwaukee and Minneapolis Companies, $23.50; the St. Paul Company, $21.80; the Illinois Street Gas Company, $16.80, and furnish lamp and post free.

We are a home company and are doing our work well at a low price. Though we did not consider it fair or just to advertise, we were willing it should be done after the absurd statements made in the Council by a certain "privately informed" Alderman to the effect that the work "could be done for $10." The bids show for themselves and us that we have been charging far less than other cities are paying both for lamps and for lighting.

ILLINOIS STREET GAS COMPANY.

THE GERMAN WAR.

THE HESING-MICHAELIS EDITORIAL TROUBLE BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Richard Michaelis, editor of the *Freie Presse*, is the author of a new suit against Washington Hesing, in which a novel attempt is made to discover the circulation of the *Staats-Zeitung*. The suit is nominally by the German-American Publishing Company, and is in the form of an action for $20,000 for alleged libel. Hesing is said to have made the remark to a reporter that the circulation of the *Freie Presse* was only 617 copies, when as a matter of fact it was ten times that number. Now it is asserted the *Freie Presse* has a larger circulation than the *Staats-Zeitung*. It is also said that Michaelis went to Postmaster Palmer to get the publication of the letter list on the ground of having the largest circulation, but Mr. Palmer declined to interfere because he did not want to incur Hesing's enmity.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

MRS. SCHOCK WILL PROBABLY GO FREE—HARRISON'S BAKER IN JAIL.

It is understood that the Humane Society have given up all intention of prosecuting further Mrs. Anna Schock, recently convicted of cruelty to children, who was granted a new trial by Judge Williamson. His course was looked upon very unfavorably by the society. The officers appear reasonably satisfied since they have succeeded in breaking up "the home."

and have provided for the proper care of the children who were in charge of Mrs. Schock.

MINOR NOTES.

The case against Oscar Digus (colored), indicted for an alleged criminal assault on Jessie Hardy, aged 14, at the Douglas School, has been stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate. Digus was tried and the jury disagreed. The officers think the evidence is insufficient to convict the accused.

Joseph Hanse, an exalted German baker, was fined $100 by Judge Williamson for an assault with intent to do bodily injury. On hearing the sentence the man became abusive and boisterous and had to be removed to jail, where he continued his unruly conduct. He swore he would never pay his fine, and would call upon Mayor Harrison, whom he supplied with bread, to pardon him out.

CHICAGO & LAKE CALUMET.

THE PROPOSED COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE STREET RAILWAY BEFORE THE HYDE PARK BOARD.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park was held last night in the Village Hall, the order of business being the consideration of the petition of the Chicago & Lake Calumet Railway Company for right of way along the tracks of the Stock-Yards & Union Transit Company east to Lake Michigan, and from the Transit tracks at Forty-first street on Cottage Grove avenue to Seventy-first street.

A formal protest signed by Robert Meadowcroft, a property-owner on Cottage Grove avenue, was presented and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The railway company through Ald. D. L. Shorey, its attorney, presented an ordinance granting a right of way. Stripped of its legal phraseology and repetition, it is briefly as follows: hereafter be located in Hyde Park, upon the following route: Commencing at the west line of the Village of Hyde Park, adjoining the right of way of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit, thence along the said right of way to Lake Michigan, also along and upon Cottage Grove avenue to Seventy-first street.

The provisions of the ordinance are as follows: On Cottage Grove avenue, between Forty-first and Seventy-first streets, only one of the two tracks is to be laid until the tracks now operated by the Chicago City Railway Company between the two points shall cease to be operated by it. The tracks between Fifty-second and Fifty-ninth are to be laid on the west side of the street adjoining as near as possible to Washington Park. The tracks between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first streets are to be laid upon the east side of the street adjoining as near as possible to Oakwoods Cemetery. The company is to be subject at all times to the direction of the proper department and officers of the Village of Hyde Park in making the crossings of streets and connections with other roads, and is to keep in repair so much of the streets as it may be occupied by the tracks. The company is to be subject to the present and future ordinances of the village, and is to indemnify the village against loss arising from the granting of the charter. Permission to erect and maintain a telegraph line of one or more lines of wires is included. The tracks and railway shall be used for no other purposes than transporting passengers and local freight only. When the avenue shall be improved by the village the company is to improve twelve and one-half feet where lies a single track and twenty-five feet where there is a double track. The rates of fare on the company's road and on any road with which a running contract may be made shall never be greater than those of the Illinois Central at present in force or to be hereafter established. The passenger stations are to be not more than one-half mile apart. The tracks authorized by the ordinance shall be laid and constructed within one year from its passage, and if not constructed and in operation the ordinance is to become null and void; provided, however, that Gen. Grosvenor and injunctions or legal proceedings shall be not included.

The ordinance was also referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The subject was then laid open for discussion. Among the speakers of the evening in favor of the ordinance were Potter Palmer, John M. Herrick, H. N. Ritchard, G. F. Harding, Maxwell A. Parwell, A. B. McChesney. The more prominent of the speakers opposing the ordinance were: John N. Jewett, George H. Leonard, J. L. McKeever, R. S. Jennisan, C. R. Allen, F. A. Herring, A. L. Patterson, F. Lombard, G. W. Hubbard, W. W. McIlhany, and J. F. Hanrahan.

As a rule, the protesting property-owners were residents and small property-holders on Cottage Grove avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-first streets. Those in favor of the ordinance were in general heavier property-owners on streets in the vicinity of Cottage Grove avenue. The protesting property-owners claimed that their property would be ruined, while those favoring it claimed it a benefit. Few of the owners in favor of the road were disposed to accept the ordinance as it read, and some additional restrictions were suggested and insisted upon.

President Follansbee stated at the close of the discussion that the board was not ready to act upon the ordinance until the members had given it mature consideration. They should first decide whether they would give any franchise, and next whether the present ordinance was satisfactory. If it was decided to grant a right of way, they might very possibly change the ordinance very considerably.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES.

A CONSTABLE AUCTIONEERING OFF THE STOCK OF A DEALER WHO SUNK UNDER A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

A manufacturer and dealer in barbers' supplies, doing business in Room 9, No. 157 Clark street, has succumbed to financial pressure and been driven to the wall. The driving was done through the medium of a chattel mortgage held by a hard-hearted female who caused its foreclosure. Constable Philip Koehler did the foreclosing in his usual graceful way, and advertised that the stock would be sold for cash to the highest bidders at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A TRIBUNE reporter, dropped in to witness the sale and to snap up any great bargains offered in the lathering and shaving line.

The stock which was to be sold was found in a portion of Room 9, which was partitioned off from the other part, and surrounding it were a dozen knights of the razor who had seen the notice of the sale, and came to restock their shops at a sacrifice. They were not of that elegant class of barbers who can chat intelligently upon any topic while they dreamily pour lather into one's ear, but they were from the shops where the humble artisan is shaved at five cents per shave, and where they advertise "a hair-cut for 15 cents; with sea-foam, 17 cents." They were the barbers who dye their own mustaches, and train their oily hair down over the right eye. The soulful scent of pomatum made the air fairly reek. The majority of the men were Germans; there was one dusky barber in the party, and on the outskirts were two or three Constables and cheap lawyers who had dropped in out of pure curiosity.

"Vell, ebendlemen," said Constable Koehler, putting his hand to his mouth and shunting his breath away from the crowd, "I am do zell oud dis sdock unter dis chattel mortgage ver gash do de highest bitter. Here ve go." It might be stated that Constable Koehler knows very little on the subject of barbers' supplies. He made a successful bluff, however, and insisted upon cash on every sale. The Constable was assisted by a gentleman of uncertain vision, who wore glasses and "kept tab." Whenever he would lift his piercing eyes to the crowd each individual member of it would quail.

"Here ve haf some vine straps," said the official auctioneer, pulling from the show-case a bundle of razor-strops. "How much fer de bair?"

"Ten cents," said a reckless barber, nothing daunted by the look of scorn cast upon him. The pair was finally knocked down for 70 cents, and the next purchaser bought a duplicate pair for half that amount.

"Ah, here vas some nicer vons," said the Constable, bringing out some web strops.

"They ain't worth near as much," said one of the audience. "I'll give you 10 cents apiece for them. That's all they're worth."

"Den ceends," hissed Koehler, "vy, dey vould be cheab at dat for zuspenders."

"Say, what's this?" inquired a Hebrew attorney who had dropped in from a neighboring police court, and was seemingly inspecting a box of toilet soap. He was informed of its nature and use, and he purchased three dozen cakes and a bath-brush for 93 cents.

"Vot de 'ell is dese?" asked the Constable, gazing into a box containing small, round cakes of bilious-looking shaving soap. "It looks like budder or oleomargarine. Shaving soabl Vell, how much ver dey sold?" And away went the soap at a sacrifice.

"Now ve go indo de sponge pisness."

"You've been in that business since you have been a Constable," was the cruel remark of an outsider, but the sponges went off like hot cakes. One man purchased four dozen and stuffed them in his pockets. If he had been caught in a rain-storm he would have been in a sad plight.

"Who vants dis mucilage?"

"That's not mucilage; that's bandoline."

"Vell, how much ver do handy-leer?" and the sticky compound was marked down at a low figure.

Several of the barbers and seekers for bargains had been feasting their eyes on a stock of razor-cases, but they soon discovered that they were empty, and the mortgagee bid them in without opposition.

"Here is a beaudiful ding," said the Constable, exhibiting a velvet-covered board adorned with samples of names to be put on shaving-mugs.

"Den ceends," said a German barber, and it was knocked down to him before he could see what it was. He spent the rest of the afternoon wondering why he had bought it.

And

Colbron, Chauncey & Co.,
(Late Day, Field & Colbron,)
STOCK BROKERS,
123 La Salle-st., Chicago,
17 New-st., New York,
321 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Connected by Direct Wires.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Preston, Kean & Co.,
BANKERS,
100 Washington Street,
Offer today a line of choice Municipal and School Bonds, which they own and have selected with care. Lists and information furnished on application.

REMOVED
P. E. Stanley.

Stanley & Parker.
To Room 6, 96 Washington-st.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1884.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, held today, at their office in this city, the following were unanimously elected directors:

COLUMBUS R. S. CUMMINGS.
JOHN R. HOXIE.
REV. WM. H. RYDER.
WM. A. HAMILTON.
CHARLES E. JUDSON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:

CHARLES E. JUDSON, President and Engineer.
REV. WM. H. RYDER, Vice-President.
JOSEPH LUSH, Secretary.

Public Notice to Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CONSUMERS' GAS, FUEL & LIGHT COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., May 7, 1884.

Public notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company of Chicago, Ill., that a special meeting of said Company will be held at the office, at 94 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Saturday, the eleventh (11th) day of June, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to consider and take upon a proposition to increase the number of Directors in said Company from five (5) to seven (11) members. By order of the Board.

JOSEPH LUSH,
Dated May 8, 1884. Secretary.

A TALK WITH JEFF DAVIS.

Opinions the Old Traitor Is Said to Have Expressed About Grant, Sherman, Lincoln, and Others.

From the Indianapolis *Journal:* Mr. William L. Taylor, of the law firm of Peelle & Taylor, returned yesterday from New Orleans. While on the trip he visited Jefferson Davis at his home near Beauvoir, Miss., a small station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad midway between Mobile and New Orleans. Mr. Taylor describes the home of the Confederate leader as a typical old-time plantation mansion, one story in height, with spacious halls and an imposing portico. The house lies in view of the gulf, and is surrounded by a thick grove of orange and magnolia trees. Mr. Taylor says that he was received cordially by Mr. Davis, and, after they had been talking a few moments, Mrs. Davis and her daughter, a handsome young lady, appeared in the room accompanied by a young Chicago lawyer. Mr. Davis insisted that he should remain in the house over night. During the evening the conversation turned upon the War, and Mr. Davis talked freely upon all subjects that were brought up.

"What is the Southern estimate of the Federal Generals?" inquired Mr. Taylor.

"I cannot give you the Southern estimate," Mr. Davis replied. "I can give you my own estimate."

"What do you think of Grant?" was asked.

"Grant," he said, "was largely a creation of circumstances. I remember that the first time I met Grant was when he was stationed on the Pacific Coast as a Lieutenant, I was then Secretary of War. He was charged with drunkenness and neglect of duty. I gave him his choice between standing trial and resigning. He resigned. I knew then he would. Gen Grant was a great military commander. He was very tenacious. He fought a battle as a matter of business. Men were mere cogs in the wheel. All the men and means he wanted were placed at his command, and he had every advantage. He would have been discharged from the Army of the Potomac if it had not been that too many changes had already taken place in the army."

"What is your estimate of Gen. Sherman?" was asked.

"Sherman," Mr. Davis said, "was looked upon in the South as Alaric was by the Romans. He was their 'scourge of God.' He was cruel, yet he was a great strategist."

"Yes," interpolated Miss Davis, "he was an inhuman monster. What he did not use he destroyed."

"Sherman hesitated," Mr. Davis continued, "for a long time between joining the Confederate army and the Union army [?]. We were certain what he would do. He finally joined the Union army, thinking, I suppose, that more could be gained by it."

"My idea," remarked Mr. Davis, "is that Lincoln was the most skillful General in the Federal army [?]. Gen. Lee once said to me that he could understand the movements of all the Generals in the Federal army easier than those of Gen. Meade." [The reason was that Meade had no plans. He was a weak man, fit only to obey another's command.]

Mr. Taylor—How did you regard McClellan?

"Well, sir, McClellan was the best-trained soldier in the war. While Secretary of War I sent him on three important missions—one to Europe, to study military methods. He returned with a better knowledge of military discipline and methods than was possessed by any man in his country." [It will be observed that Jeff is careful not to indorse miserable Mac.]

Mr. Taylor—Could he have entered Richmond if he had pushed on across the Chickahominy?

"Well," Mr. Davis answered, laughing, "I once knew a farmer who said that if his foresight had been as good as his hindsight he might have made a fortune in cotton. Something of the sort I think was probably the fault with McClellan. If he had known the weakness of the Confederates and had thrown his army across the river, I think he could have entered Richmond. We thought he would, and believe Gen. Lee thought so, too."

Mr. Taylor—Whom do you regard as the greatest of the Confederate Generals?

"I consider Gen. Sidney Johnson as the greatest General of the late War. Gen. Lee stands next in my estimation, and as we move away from the War his desperate struggle and overwhelming numbers will be a marvel in war annals."

"Mr. Lincoln was a vulgar joker," Mr. Davis said, "but withal he was a great man. He was honest, and he was honest. He could have been a great good to the South if he had lived, and undoubtedly death was a great loss to us." He spoke quiet, and apparently in deep meditation for several minutes, and then resumed: "Yes, he was a great loss, for he was succeeded by a demagog—Johnson—and a demagog is the worst of men. Johnson was unlearned, but a man of great native ability. He had no convictions, and tried to please all. Seward was a man of great vigor of mind, although he was plain and rough. If Mr. Lincoln lived, the South would have had a President who understood her condition, and he would have been of more benefit to her than any man could possibly have been. He was the wisest man. His death was a great misfortune to the South."

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Feverish and Fluctuations Large—Bonds Weak and in Small Demand.

The Produce Markets More Active and Very Nervous—Wheat Easier, and the Bulls Distrustful.

Provisions Firm—Corn Led in Excitement, with Good Buying by Leading Men.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 8.	May 1.
New York	$155,790,238	$120,405,572
Boston	10,630,169	12,760,472
Chicago	8,651,000	8,476,000
Philadelphia	9,038,963	10,424,677
St. Louis	2,781,720	2,830,917
Baltimore	1,911,702	2,235,600
New Orleans	1,163,702	1,350,613
Totals	$189,968,435	$187,047,500

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 60@70c premium.
Boston, par to 10c discount.
St. Louis, 75@90c premium.
New Orleans, $5.00 premium.

The financial folk in this city are watching the developments in New York with interest, but not with much anxiety. The course of events in the last six months has made the banks here very strong, and no unusual precautions are necessary. It is one thing to be part of a bank system that is loaded up with stock collateral, and quite another to be a lender on commodities of which the human animal is in constant need and on which the lender can realize at any time. If the truth were known the bankers would not object to seeing their cash resources run down a little. The borrowing demand is by no means as large as they would like. As for rates, the market maintains all the strength it has recently had, and perhaps has a little more. Bank loans below 5 per cent are not now common, though some are made on the choicest collateral as low as 4, and there are some outside lots going at 3@3½. The supply of Eastern exchange is still small, and yesterday's rate was stiff at 60@70c premium.

Foreign exchange was dull and weak. The posted rates for bankers' sterling were 488 for sixty days and 490 for cash, the actual rates being 487 and 489. Documentary sixty days sold at 485¼@485½. Continental bills were unchanged.

Bonds are weak and the sales small. The decline in stocks no doubt affects them seriously, and the bank failure in New York, with the fear of others, has perhaps a greater influence on them. Persons who would in an ordinary condition of the markets be purchasers are afraid that institutions which may be embarrassed will sell out freely and break the prices. This has already happened to some extent. It is difficult to sell any but the best securities in New York. Parties in that city were telegraphed yesterday for bids on $60,000 Mineral Point 5s. The reply was that 96½ was the best they could do, and that was only for $10,000. This was naturally a damper, as the last previous quotation was about 99 bid to 100 asked. Other instances of the same sort are reported. But this by no means indicates that the bottom has fallen out of the bond market. If there should be large withdrawals of deposits from the banks the money would have to go somewhere, and it would in many cases seek investment in bonds. And it is a matter of experience that in a time of financial distrust there is a scramble for the best bonds after the people have got a little past their scare over the condition of the money market. The transactions in this city yesterday were not important. Among the sales over the counter were $13,000 United States 4s at 123½, $12,500 United States 4½s at 112¾, and $1,000 city 3-65s at par. The transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$ 1,000 Is Div 4s	94	70 shs M L & T Co	30?
$ 4,000 Den Rx 4s	91	$ 2,000 Is Div 4s	93¾
$ 2,000 Con Gas	97¼	$ 1,000 Con Gas	97⅝
$ 5,000 C & N W S Fd 6s	102	$ 1,000 Con Gas	97⅝
50 shs Con Gas	45	25 shs Con Gas	46

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Com. Nat. Bank	235	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	98¾
Continental Nat.	120	Cook County 7s, ten	103
Hide & Leather Nat. Bk.	130	Cook County 7s, sinking	103
Hibernian B'k'g Ass'n	120	Cook County 6s, 1909	107
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	130	Cook County 6s, 1910	107
International Bank	107	Lincoln Pk. 7s, 1895	101½
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	205	N. C. C. R. 1 mtge.	100
National Bk. of Ill.	123½	North Chi. R. 6s	103
Traders' Bank	140	So. Park 6s, 1899	105
†U. Stock-Yards Nat. B.	200	So. Park 7s, 1901	107
Chicago City 7s, 1885	101	So. Side R. R. 7s	107
Chicago City 7s, 1886	111	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	105½
Chicago City 7s, 1892	117	West Park 7s, 1895	110
Chicago City 7s, 1893	118½	West Side 7s, 1893	120¾
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120½	Mun. State 4½s, 1912	101
Chicago City 7s, 1898	121	Mu. Un. T. Co. 6s, 1912	70
Chicago City 7s, 1902	124	Water Works 5s	103
Chicago City 7s, 1903	124½	Chi. & N. W. Deb. 5s	102¾
Chicago City 6s, 1885	100½	Con. Gas F. & L. Co. 5s	97
Chicago City 6s, 1886	103½	Gas Trust 6s	100
Chicago City 6s, 1887	110½	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co.	70
Chicago City 6s, 1895	113	Com. G. F. & L. Co.	47½
Chicago City 6s, 1903	109¾	W. Chi. City Ry.	90
†Chicago City 6s, 1901	104	Central Un. Tel. Co.	80
†Chicago City 5-65s, 1902	99¾		

The New York stock market was feverish and ragged, but the decline in prices was not so great as at one time in the day seemed probable because of a reaction upward about noon. The feeling was still decidedly uncertain, and there was the same fear of something disastrous in the future that has characterized the dealings all the week. A good deal of long stock was thrown on the market, and the bears sold freely. The weakness was most marked in the coal shares, and there were rumors that an institution in Philadelphia which had been leading on them was in trouble, but this was emphatically denied by a dispatch from that city. Some gossip in regard to New York institutions was also indulged in, and one small bank was reported to be in trouble, but a very wealthy man said he would see it through any emergency. It was reported that Ulysses Grant Jr. and Col. Fred Grant had assigned with preferences amounting to $300,000, also that President Fish of the Marine Bank had taken the same course. Judge Donohue issued an injunction restraining all persons from interfering with the assets of Grant & Ward pending a hearing on a motion for a Receiver by the Nickel-Plate Company, which is seeking to redeem $1,400,000 bonds pledged to the firm and rehypothecated. Some strength was given to the trunk lines by the statement that freight rates would be restored, but it was afterward found that the advance would affect only the business from St. Louis. The rumor was circulated that Commissioner Fink would, after giving up his job in the trunk-line pool, take the management of the Southwestern system. Another of the day's reports was that Solon Humphries would today be appointed Receiver of the Wabash Road. The extreme sensitiveness of the market was shown during the middle of the day by the fact that there were gaps of ⅝ and ¾ in successive quotations of Western Union and Union Pacific. Gould was said to be a heavy buyer of stocks, but whether he bought more than he sold deponent saith not. The sales of the day were 587,500 shares. A telegram from Boston stated that the earnings of the Union Pacific Road showed a net decrease of $330,000 for April.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Inasmuch as yesterday's stock market closed irregular and feverish, strong here and weak there, and upon the whole in such a mixed condition as to be quite as likely to result in a boom as in a break, it was not surprising that prices took the downward track this morning. For an hour or so there was a general flattening out of values. There was a good deal of eagerness to sell Lake Shore and a general pounce upon the coal-carriers. From 76 Jersey Central was sold down to 75⅝; Lackawanna from 114¾ to 112¾, and Reading from 35 to 33¾. Later in the day a good deal of this loss was recovered, but not enough to restore prices to opening figures. Keeping company with the above, the Erie second consols fell from 77¾ to 74 and finally closed at 76¼. Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Western Union, and all of Mr. Gould's specialties excepting Wabash, were comparatively steady, and did not vary more than ¼ per cent one way or the other. The speculative air was full of statements, rumors, and reports. Bears in Reading loudly proclaimed that the conditions required by the court to complete the discharge of the Receiver had never been complied with, and that the Receiver's certificates issued upon the Jersey Central property had never been redeemed, but were being carried by a Newark life-insurance company. Per contra, it is semi-officially stated that, even under the worst pressure the bears can bring, the Reading Company will hold on to its 50,000 shares of Jersey Central stock and will religiously pay its rental of the latter road when the same becomes due. Western Union was strongly held, presumably by the Gould contingent, the price opening at 59¼, rising to 60¾, and closing at 60¾. It was both affirmed and denied that Mr. Fink had resigned his position as Commissioner of the trunk-line roads. It appears that he declines to answer inquiries with either yes or no, although the street, which knows everybody's business even better than the party most interested, says "yes." Mr. Fink's resignation (if he has resigned) is stated to be for the purpose of accepting the position of General Manager of Mr. Gould's entire Southwestern system. In the event of Mr. Fink's acceptance it is stated that an alliance (profitable to both parties and long desired by Mr. Gould) will be brought about between Louisville & Nashville and the Southwestern system. Probably for the above reason Louisville & Nashville showed exceptional strength today. Rather inconsistently with the above bull point the Wabashes were very weak, especially during the last half-hour. A prominent broker sold the preferred shares down from 16⅝ to 14½, giving as a reason for so doing the allegation that the road will go tomorrow into the hands of a Receiver. As the road so far has not defaulted upon its interest payments it is not clear upon what grounds a Receiver can be asked for, much less appointed. The recent failures, having already become an old story, ceased to affect today's prices. As a matter of minor interest it may be stated, however, that Mr. President Fish, of the Marine Bank, and Messrs. Frederick R. and Jesse R. Grant, of Grant & Ward, have made individual assignments. It was reported that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had notified Commissioner Fink of their willingness to restore rates, and this report tended to strengthen the market. Money is slowly growing dearer, the closing price for call loans being 4 per cent. The enhanced price is, however, more attributable to the disturbance and shifting of loans than to any increased demand for money.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—Sterling exchange was very weak today, with little doing. Foreign bankers report a better inquiry abroad for American securities. Large English orders to buy stocks were on the New York Exchange today, and among the purchases made for this account were 20,000 shares of Erie.

Rumors of failures and of impending troubles were thick in Wall street, though less so than yesterday. Strong efforts were made by many of the leading bankers to allay the uneasiness, and with some success. Several of the prominent bankers stated that they were informed the depositors of the Marine Bank will lose nothing, and that if there is a deficit the directors will make it good. The unsettled effect is felt in most of the speculative exchanges outside of the Stock Exchange. Correspondents of several of the Chicago grain houses which average a heavy business daily stated they were endeavoring to do no business until a quieter state of affairs prevailed.

The New York cotton market today was animated and bore a large business. An advance of 10 points was noted, a result due principally to early Liverpool cables quoting that market dearer. About 20,000 bales of long cotton were sold out yesterday for Southern account. The dry-goods men report that the shelving of the Tariff bill is stimulating the market for manufactured goods. At the auction sale of 734 cases of white goods yesterday all were sold in an hour and three-quarters without passing a single lot. Prices realized were fully up to expectations. This was the largest and most successful sale ever held in this city.

Boston dispatches report that there is a prospect for cheap coal this season. A cut of 25 cents per ton was made today.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last—May 8	Last—May 7
Canada Pacific	2,300	47¾	47	47¼	47¼	47¾
Canada Southern	5,000	47¾	48¼	47¾	48	48¼
Central Pacific	6,900	47¾	48¼	47¾	48	48¼
C. C. & Alton	100	132	132	132	132	132
C. B. & Q	1,400	122¾	123¼	122¾	123¼	121½
C. C. C. & I	400	45	45	45	45	45
Del., Lack. & W	2,700	104	104	103¾	104	104
Del. & Hudson	970	107¾	108	105	105	104
D., L. & W	27,744	135¾	137¾	132¾	134¾	135¾
Erie	45,250	30¾	31¼	30¼	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	1,000	48	48	45	45	46
Do seconds		77¾	78	77¾	78	77¾
Ill. Cen. W	1,950	114	114	112¾	112¾	113¾
Illinois Central	3,910	125¾	125¾	125	125¾	127
Jersey Central	14,403	76	77⅛	75	75⅛	76
K. & T. Texas	1,000	21	21	20¾	20¾	21
Lake Shore	31,650	94¾	96¼	93¾	96¼	96¾
Louis. & Nash	7,060	46¾	47	45¾	46¾	46¾
Manhattan	100	65	65	65	65	65
Mem. & Chas	100	35	35	35	35	35
Met. El. bonds		103¾	104¼	103¾	104	104
Mich. Cent.	910	94	94	93¾	93¾	94
M., L. S. & W. pfd	200	95	95	95	95	95
Mo. Pacific	19,450	69¾	70¼	68¾	70¼	69
N. Central	1,100	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	112¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	57	57	57	57	57
Northern Pacific	3,300	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¾	34¼
Do pfd	24,150	71¾	72¼	70¾	71¼	71¾
Northwestern	24,300	130¾	130¾	130	130¾	130¾
Do pfd	1,100	140¾	141	140¾	141	140¾
Ohio & Miss	600	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
O. Transcon	9,600	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	37¾
Pacific Mail	4,000	49¾	49¾	48¾	49¼	49¾
P. D. & E.	1,200	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Peoria, D. & E.	200	14	14	14	14	14
Reading	84,350	34¾	35¾	33¾	33¾	35¾
Rich. & Dan. rcm.	2,150	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Roch. & Pitts.	1,270	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
St. Louis	800	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
St. Paul	54,210	97½	98¼	95¾	95¾	97¾
Do pfd	320	119¾	119¾	119	119	118
St. Paul & O.	2,200	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do pfd	1,200	92¾	93¼	92¾	93	93¼
St. P., M. & M.	100	91¾	92¼	91	92¼	90¾
Texas Pacific	5,100	14	14	13¾	13¾	14
Union Pacific	57,500	57¾	58¼	57¼	57¾	58¼
Wabash	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
Wabash pfd	2,800	16¾	16¾	14¾	14¾	16¾
W. Shore bonds					102	102
Western Union	19,170	61¼	62¼	59¾	60¾	59¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	136	Fargo	107¾
American	93	United States	56

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

2s	97½	Texas Pacific 1st	116
4½s, reg	112¾	Texas Pacific L. G.	45¾
4s, new	122¾	Texas Pacific R. G.	65
4s, Pacific R. of 70	100	Union Pacific 1st	116
Central P. 1st	112¾	Union Pac. L. G.	107
Erie 2d	103¾	Union Pac. S. F.	111
L. & W. (Kansas)	101½		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	70¾	Tenn. new 6s	40
Missouri 6s	106	Virginia 6s	43
N. Carolina 6s	31	Va. 6s (50 ext. coup)	43
Tenn. 6s, old	40	Virginia deferd	6

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 11 M.

$1000 C St P M & O con.	113	$1000 NYL E & W 2d con.	75
$6000 CH & P 5s 1st coupon	124	15000 do	75¼
$8000 Can So 1st g'td	103¾	10000 do	75¼
2000 do	104	5000 do	75¼
10000 U S 4s coup	123¾	10000 do	75¼
1000 do	123¾	5000 do	75¼
10000 U S 4s reg	123¾	10000 do	75¼
1000 do	123¾	5000 do	75¼
10000 U S 4½s coup	112¾	10000 do	75¼
1000 do	112¾	5000 do	75¼
5000 do	112¾	7000 N W & I deb 5s	104
10000 do	112¾	5000 do	104
1000 do	112¾	2000 N Y S & W 1st	76
4000 do	112¾	5000 do	76
6000 do	112¾	5000 do	76
5000 do	112¾	5000 do	76
5000 do	112¾	5000 do	76
1000 Mut Life 7s	130	5000 do	76
1000 M & St L 2d	100	10000 do	76
1000 M & St L 2d	100	5000 do	76
1000 M & St L 2d	100	5000 do	76
1000 M & St L 2d	100	5

Lit; western and feeders, $1.02@1.35; sows, $3.80@4.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 600 head; lots 170 to 260 lbs, $5.30@5.45; mixed, $5.30@5.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—Hogs—Active and firm; common and light, $5.00@5.25; packing and butchers', $5.25@5.40; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 2,100.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; no anxiety to sell.

FLOUR—Steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 8d@8s 3d; spring, 7s 8d@8s; 3d; California, 7s 8d@8s 9d; club, 7s 11d@8s 1d. Corn, 5s 3d for new and 5s 3½d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s; lard, 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard, prime Western steady at 43s 6d.

TALLOW—Prime city dull at 35s.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 25s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn steady; old mixed at 5s 4d; new, 5s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Short clear steady at 44s. Hams—Long cut dull at 61s.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—5 p. m.—COTTON—Steady; middling and upland, 5 7-16d; middling and Orleans, 5 5-16d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,700.

BREADSTUFFS—Demand fair and market firm. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 92s.

LONDON, May 8—SPIRITS PETROLEUM—66@67½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 8.—PETROLEUM—25½@25¾f.

PARIS, May 8.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 400 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; No. 1 flour, 51f. No. 1 Paris, 70f. No. 1 spring wheat, 25f. No. 1 red winter, 24f. Corn, 24f. Oats, 20f.

ANTWERP, May 8—PETROLEUM—25½@25¾f.

LONDON, May 8—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull. Corn a shade dearer at 5s 2½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn inactive. Cargoes on passage—Wheat dull. Corn firm. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet. On passage—Wheat firmer and the Continent—Wheat, 320,000 qrs. Corn, 72,000 qrs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.—GRAIN—Winter wheat attracted comparatively little attention for prompt delivery, and though offered with reserve ruled weak, graded No. 2 red wheat yielding about 1c per bu, following closely the course of the June option; export buyers practically idle, though the talk was of more firmness by cable. Very little inquiry was noted from local millers; spring wheat again quoted a trifle stronger and wanted, though the demand was not very urgent. Sales, including No. 1 red to arrive here, 81,000; 31,000 in elevator; No. 1 red 81¼c in elevator, closing at $1.11 in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring, at 81½c. No. 2 red, futures: May, 84@84¼c, closing at $1.09¾ asked; June, 81@81.12c, closing at $1.09¾ asked; July, 81.09@81.09¾, closing at $1.09¾ asked; August, 81.09¾@81.09¾, closing at $1.09¾; September, $1.09¾@1.09¾, closing at $1.09¾; December, $1.09¾@1.10, closing at $1.09¾. Corn offered rather sparingly for early delivery and was quoted ½c better, but the cheering was buying, though a good demand has been noted, mostly for home use. Sales, including No. 1 white in elevator, 47c; No. 2 white in elevator at 47½c, closing at 47½c; No. 2 mixed in elevator at 46½c, closing at 46½c; No. 2 yellow in elevator at 47½c, closing at 47½c; No. 2 in elevator at 47½c, closing at 47½c; No. 2 futures: May 47½c, closing at 47½c; June 46@46½c, closing at 46½c; July, 46@46½c, closing at 46½c; August, 46@46¼c, closing at 46½c. Oats higher and quite strong; prime Western, about, 72½c, with no, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, quoted at 73c. Barley, favored buyers, and offered more freely for other sorts and a very moderate inquiry; No. 2 Canada sold at 52c; unrated Canada at about 50c. Rye in good request; quiet, yet quoted steady at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruled a trifle stronger on moderate speculative business, chiefly speculative. Pork without material change as to prices, but in very moderate request; mess, quoted at $11.50@12 for old and $12.50@13 for new packing; family mess, $12.50@13, the latter for January; extra prime $8.75@9. Beef steady; extra mess, $7.50@8; packet, $8@8.50; family, $9@9.50. Cut meats rather more sought after, including pickled bellies, 7½c; pickled hams, 11½c; pickled shoulders, 7½c; smoked shoulders, 8½c; pickled hams, 11½c; smoked hams, 12@12½c. Bacon neglected and nominal. Lard in good demand and firm; very light request here and quoted a shade easier for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $6.70; February, $6.72; March, $6.72@6.75; April, $6.75@6.77; May, $6.77; July, $6.92@6.95; closing $6.85. August $6.92@6.95; closing $6.85. September $6.92@6.95; closing $6.85.

TALLOW—Dull at about former prices; prime city quoted as 6 7-16@6½c.

RICE—Raw inactive but otherwise unchanged. Refined in more demand, with powdered quoted up to 7½c; mold A at 7c, confectioners' A at 6½c, off A, 6c; standard A, 5¾c; yellow extra C at 5¼c, C at 5c, and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Business to a moderate aggregate on grain without advantage as to rates, with rates scale generally in favor of shippers. Of the contracts for grain were, for Liverpool by steam, hence, grain at 3½d; Antwerp, grain at 6½c; Rotterdam at 6½c (with sundry lots to a limited extent of flour, bacon, lard, and miscellaneous freight at about former prices.

NEW YORK, May 8.—COTTON—Dull; futures firm; May, 11.37c; June, 11.37c; July, 11.31c; August, 11.36c; September, 11.41c; October, 11.45c; November, 11.50c; December, 11.55c; January, 11.60c; February, 11.65c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 14,000 bbls; exports, 5,000 bbls; sales, 7,000 bbls; State extra, $3.30@3.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@6.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet but steady to firm, owing to advices from Brazil that advanced Rio and Havre because steadier later, trading light, however, buying being mainly confined to July, which was bought on a scale down; options closed barely steady; sales, 250 bags Rio No. 7 May, 9.45c; 2,500 do June, 9.55@9.60c; 500 do July, 9.65@9.70c; 1,500 do August, 9.85c; 500 do September, 10c; 2,000 do October, 10.20@10.25c; 750 do November, 9.85c; 750 do December, 9.85@9.90c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm with a moderate trade.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, 90¾c.

RICE—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Firm.

HOGS—Western fresh firm and in good demand; 15 @20c.

COFFEE—Quiet, barely steady.

Others unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 14,400 brls; wheat, 28,875 bu; corn, 35,650 bu; oats, 20,450 bu; rye, 1,100 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 4,207 brls; wheat, 21,965 bu; corn, none; oats, 9 bu; rye, 74,262 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn firm and higher. Trade dull; high mixed, 69@69½c; steamer yellow, 69½c; No. 2 mixed, 69@69½c; steamer mixed, 68½ good to grade, 69@69½c. Oats firm, but quiet at 1@2c advance; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 1 mixed, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 43@43½c. At the call June No. 2 white oats sold at 44@44½c; July, 44@44½c; August, 44@44½c. Total sales, 50,000 bu. Before the call June No. 2 white oats sold at 44@44½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm; superfine, $2.75@3.00; extras, $3.25@3.50; winter patents, $5.25@5.50; spring patents, $5.50@5.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; extra prime, $10.00; old mess, $12.50; new mess, $13.00. Lard quiet and unchanged at 6½c. Hams, 10½c. Live hogs, 5c. Dressed hogs, 5½c. Beef quiet; extra mess, $11.00; plate, $13.00; extra plate, $14.00. Fresh beef quiet and steady; steers, 5@6½c; binds, 1½@3½c.

BUTTER—Trade is quiet and the tendency is lower; fresh creameries, 20@22c; Northern dairies, 20@22c; Western creamery, 19@21c; best ladle, 15@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,700 brls, 4,800 sacks; corn, 10,021 bu; oats, 15,629 bu.

Duluth, Minn., May 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market is dull and nominally unchanged. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat cash, $1.05½; June, $1.05½; No. 1 hard cash, $1.05; June, $1.05; No. 1, cash, 95c; June, $1.01; in store, 2,500 bu.

Cincinnati, O., May 8.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; firm; No. 2 red, $1.03; Corn stronger; No. 3 mixed, 56@56½c. Oats active, firm, and higher. No. 2 mixed, 36@36½c. Rye strong, higher, 80c. Barley firm; higher; extra No. 3 fall, 82c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, $17.50@17.75. Lard in good demand, firm; $6.30. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; cash, May, and June, $1.07½; July, $1.08; August, $1.10 bid. No. 1 white, $1.08; No. 2 white, $1.07½. Receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 25,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 50½c; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, none. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c. No. 3 white, 35½c. Receipts, none; shipments none.

HOGS—Stronger; good demand; 10@15c.

CHEESE—Easier; good to prime Ohio factory, 7½@8c.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet; neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; easy; No. 2, 96½c; May, 94½c; June, 95½c; July, 97½c. Corn stronger; No. 2, 39@39c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c; white, 36½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 73c bid; No. 3 spring extra, 69c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.45 cash and May; $17.60 June. Lard—Prime steam, $6.30 cash and May; $6.40 June. Sweet-pickled hams firm; 11½@12c.

HOGS—Steady; $5.30@5.40.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8.—FLOUR—Dull but steady; unchanged; desirable trade.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red, May, $1.06@1.06½; June, $1.06½@1.07; July, $1.07@1.08; August, $1.02@1.03. Corn—Options dull; car lots quiet but steady; No. 2 yellow, 61c; steamer high mixed, 60½c; prompt shipment, 59½c; sail mixed, May, 60@60½c; June, 60½@60¾c; July, 61@61½c; August, 62@62½c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 36½c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3, cash, 34½c; May, 34½c; June, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 8½@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $17.50@18.00. Lard quiet and steady; steers, 6½@10½c; binds, 11@12c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and easy.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.15.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing dull; winter red, cash, 1.08 bid fresh; May, $1.08@1.08; June, $1.08@1.08½; July, $1.08@1.09; August, $1.09@1.09. Corn—Western higher and fairly active; mixed, spot, 48@48½c; May, 48@48½c; June, 48@48½c; July, 48@48½c; August, 48@48½c. Oats steady and quiet; Western white, 36@37c; Western mixed, 34@35c. Rye steady; 80@81c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easy.

COFFEE—Higher; Rio, 10c.

SUGAR—Higher; refined, 8½@8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.15.

BOSTON, May 8.—Arrived, ss Missouri; cotton; Boston, 1,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 161,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 458,000 bu; corn, 222,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and dull; No. 2 red, $1.10¾ cash; $1.16 bid; May, $1.12¾; June, 1.09@1.09½c; July, 1.06@1.06½c; August, 97½c year, closing dull; cash, $1.09@1.09¼; May, 1.09@1.09¼; June, 1.06@1.06½; July, 1.03@1.03½; August, 97½c year, closing dull; cash, $1.09@1.09¼; May, 1.09@1.09¼; June, 1.06@1.06½; July, 1.03@1.03½; August, 97½c year. Corn higher and quiet; cash, 41½@41¾c; May, 41½@41¾c; June, 41½@41¾c; July, 42@42½c; August, 42@42½c. Oats higher and dull; cash, 33½c; May, 34½c; June, 32½c year. Rye higher at 61c. Barley quiet at 60@62c.

LEAD—Easier at 3½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 10½c.

FLAXSEED—Nominal at $1.03.

HAY—Lower; timothy, $11.00@13.50.

BRAN—Lower at 80@82c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.70.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Steady and more doing. Pork, jobbing, $17.25@17.37½. Lard quiet, $6.50 asked. Bulk meats—Long clears, $5.40@5.45; short ribs, $5.50@5.62½; short clears, $5.75@5.80. Bacon active; long clears, $6.12½; short ribs, $6.20@6.25; short clears, $6.40@6.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower; $1.10 bid May; $1.12¾ bid June; 1.09@1.09½c July; 97½c August; 89½c year. Corn firm; 42½c May, 42½c June; 34½c July; 42c August. Oats dull and slow; 32½c May.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 8.—COTTON—Dull; futures firm; May, 11.37c; June, 11.37c; July, 11.31c; August, 11.36c; September, 11.41c; October, 11.45c; November, 11.50c; December, 11.55c; January, 11.60c; February, 11.65c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 14,000 brls; exports, 5,000 brls; sales, 7,000 brls; State extra, $3.30@3.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@6.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet but steady to firm, owing to advices from Brazil that advanced Rio and Havre because steadier later, trading light, however, buying being mainly confined to July, which was bought on a scale down; options closed barely steady; sales, 250 bags Rio No. 7 May, 9.45c; 2,500 do June, 9.55@9.60c; 500 do July, 9.65@9.70c; 1,500 do August, 9.85c; 500 do September, 10c; 2,000 do October, 10.20@10.25c; 750 do November, 9.85c; 750 do December, 9.85@9.90c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm with a moderate trade.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, 90¾c.

RICE—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Firm.

HOGS—Western fresh firm and in good demand; 15@20c.

COFFEE—Quiet, barely steady.

Others unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 14,400 brls; wheat, 28,875 bu; corn, 35,650 bu; oats, 20,450 bu; rye, 1,100 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 4,207 brls; wheat, 21,965 bu; corn, none; oats, 9 bu; rye, 74,262 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn firm and higher. Trade dull; high mixed, 69@69½c; steamer yellow, 69½c; No. 2 mixed, 69@69½c; steamer mixed, 68½ good to grade, 69@69½c. Oats firm, but quiet at ½@c advance; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 1 mixed, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 43@43½c. At the call June No. 2 white oats sold at 44@44½c; July, 44@44½c; August, 44@44½c. Total sales, 50,000 bu. Before the call June No. 2 white oats sold at 44@44½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfine, $2.75@3.00; extras, $3.25@3.50; winter patents, $5.25@5.50; spring patents, $5.50@5.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; extra prime, $10.00; old mess, $12.50; new mess, $13.00. Lard quiet and unchanged at 6½c. Hams, 10½c. Live hogs, 5c. Dressed hogs, 5½c. Beef quiet; extra mess, $11.00; plate, $13.00; extra plate, $14.00. Fresh beef quiet and steady; steers, 5@6½c; binds, 1½@3½c.

BUTTER—Trade is quiet and the tendency is lower; fresh creameries, 20@22c; Northern dairies, 20@22c; Western creamery, 19@21c; best ladle, 15@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,700 brls, 4,800 sacks; corn, 10,021 bu; oats, 15,629 bu.

Duluth, Minn., May 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market is dull and nominally unchanged. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat cash, $1.05½; June, $1.05½; No. 1 hard cash, $1.05; June, $1.05; No. 1, cash, 95c; June, $1.01; in store, 2,500 bu.

Cincinnati, O., May 8.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; firm; No. 2 red, $1.03; Corn stronger; No. 3 mixed, 56@56½c. Oats active, firm, and higher. No. 2 mixed, 36@36½c. Rye strong, higher, 80c. Barley firm; higher; extra No. 3 fall, 82c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, $17.50@17.75. Lard in good demand, firm; $6.30. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; cash, May, and June, $1.07½; July, $1.08; August, $1.10 bid. No. 1 white, $1.08; No. 2 white, $1.07½. Receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 25,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 50½c; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, none. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c. No. 3 white, 35½c. Receipts, none; shipments none.

HOGS—Stronger; good demand; 10@15c.

CHEESE—Easier; good to prime Ohio factory, 7½@8c.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet; neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; easy; No. 2, 96½c; May, 94½c; June, 95½c; July, 97½c. Corn stronger; No. 2, 39@39c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c; white, 36½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 73c bid; No. 3 spring extra, 69c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.45 cash and May; $17.60 June. Lard—Prime steam, $6.30 cash and May; $6.40 June. Sweet-pickled hams firm; 11½@12c.

HOGS—Steady; $5.30@5.40.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8.—FLOUR—Dull but steady; unchanged; desirable trade.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red, May, $1.06@1.06½; June, $1.06½@1.07; July, $1.07@1.08; August, $1.02@1.03. Corn—Options dull; car lots quiet but steady; No. 2 yellow, 61c; steamer high mixed, 60½c; prompt shipment, 59½c; sail mixed, May, 60@60½c; June, 60½@60¾c; July, 61@61½c; August, 62@62½c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 36½c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3, cash, 34½c; May, 34½c; June, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 8½@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $17.50@18.00. Lard quiet and steady; steers, 6½@10½c; binds, 11@12c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and easy.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.15.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing dull; winter red, cash, 1.08 bid fresh; May, $1.08@1.08; June, $1.08@1.08½; July, $1.08@1.09; August, $1.09@1.09. Corn—Western higher and fairly active; mixed, spot, 48@48½c; May, 48@48½c; June, 48@48½c; July, 48@48½c; August, 48@48½c. Oats steady and quiet; Western white, 36@37c; Western mixed, 34@35c. Rye steady; 80@81c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easy.

COFFEE—Higher; Rio, 10c.

SUGAR—Higher; refined, 8½@8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.15.

BOSTON, May 8.—Arrived, ss Missouri; cotton; Boston, 1,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 161,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 458,000 bu; corn, 222,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and dull; No. 2 red, $1.10¾ cash; $1.16 bid; May, $1.12¾; June, 1.09@1.09½c; July, 1.06@1.06½c; August, 97½c year, closing dull; cash, $1.09@1.09¼; May, 1.09@1.09¼; June, 1.06@1.06½; July, 1.03@1.03½; August, 97½c year, closing dull; cash, $1.09@1.09¼; May, 1.09@1.09¼; June, 1.06@1.06½; July, 1.03@1.03½; August, 97½c year. Corn higher and quiet; cash, 41½@41¾c; May, 41½@41¾c; June, 41½@41¾c; July, 42@42½c; August, 42@42½c. Oats higher and dull; cash, 33½c; May, 34½c; June, 32½c year. Rye higher at 61c. Barley quiet at 60@62c.

LEAD—Easier at 3½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 10½c.

FLAXSEED—Nominal at $1.03.

HAY—Lower; timothy, $11.00@13.50.

BRAN—Lower at 80@82c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.70.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Steady and more doing. Pork, jobbing, $17.25@17.37½. Lard quiet, $6.50 asked. Bulk meats—Long clears, $5.40@5.45; short ribs, $5.50@5.62½; short clears, $5.75@5.80. Bacon active; long clears, $6.12½; short ribs, $6.20@6.25; short clears, $6.40@6.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower; $1.10 bid May; $1.12¾ bid June; 1.09@1.09½c July; 97½c August; 89½c year. Corn firm; 42½c May, 42½c June; 34½c July; 42c August. Oats dull and slow; 32½c May.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 8.—COTTON—Dull; futures firm; May, 11.37c; June, 11.37c; July, 11.31c; August, 11.36c; September, 11.41c; October, 11.45c; November, 11.50c; December, 11.55c; January, 11.60c; February, 11.65c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 14,000 brls; exports, 5,000 brls; sales, 7,000 brls; State extra, $3.30@3.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@6.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet but steady to firm, owing to advices from Brazil that advanced Rio and Havre because steadier later, trading light, however, buying being mainly confined to July, which was bought on a scale down; options closed barely steady; sales, 250 bags Rio No. 7 May, 9.45c; 2,500 do June, 9.55@9.60c; 500 do July, 9.65@9.70c; 1,500 do August, 9.85c; 500 do September, 10c; 2,000 do October, 10.20@10.25c; 750 do November, 9.85c; 750 do December, 9.85@9.90c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm with a moderate trade.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, 90¾c.

RICE—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Firm.

HOGS—Western fresh firm and in good demand; 15@20c.

COFFEE—Quiet, barely steady.

Others unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 14,400 brls; wheat, 28,875 bu; corn, 35,650 bu; oats, 20,450 bu; rye, 1,100 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 4,207 brls; wheat, 21,965 bu; corn, none; oats, 9 bu; rye, 74,262 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn firm and higher. Trade dull; high mixed, 69@69½c; steamer yellow, 69½c; No. 2 mixed, 69@69½c; steamer mixed, 68½ good to grade, 69@69½c. Oats firm, but quiet at ½@c advance; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 1 mixed, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 43@43½c. At the call June No. 2 white oats sold at 44@44½c; July, 44@44½c; August, 44@44½c. Total sales, 50,000 bu. Before the call June No. 2 white oats sold at 44@44½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm; superfine, $2.75@3.00; extras, $3.25@3.50; winter patents, $5.25@5.50; spring patents, $5.50@5.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; extra prime, $10.00; old mess, $12.50; new mess, $13.00. Lard quiet and unchanged at 6½c. Hams, 10½c. Live hogs, 5c. Dressed hogs, 5½c. Beef quiet; extra mess, $11.00; plate, $13.00; extra plate, $14.00. Fresh beef quiet and steady; steers, 5@6½c; binds, 1½@3½c.

BUTTER—Trade is quiet and the tendency is lower; fresh creameries, 20@22c; Northern dairies, 20@22c; Western creamery, 19@21c; best ladle, 15@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,700 brls, 4,800 sacks; corn, 10,021 bu; oats, 15,629 bu.

Duluth, Minn., May 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market is dull and nominally unchanged. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat cash, $1.05½; June, $1.05½; No. 1 hard cash, $1.05; June, $1.05; No. 1, cash, 95c; June, $1.01; in store, 2,500 bu.

Cincinnati, O., May 8.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; firm; No. 2 red, $1.03; Corn stronger; No. 3 mixed, 56@56½c. Oats active, firm, and higher. No. 2 mixed, 36@36½c. Rye strong, higher, 80c. Barley firm; higher; extra No. 3 fall, 82c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, $17.50@17.75. Lard in good demand, firm; $6.30. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; cash, May, and June, $1.07½; July, $1.08; August, $1.10 bid. No. 1 white, $1.08; No. 2 white, $1.07½. Receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 25,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 50½c; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, none. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c. No. 3 white, 35½c. Receipts, none; shipments none.

HOGS—Stronger; good demand; 10@15c.

CHEESE—Easier; good to prime Ohio factory, 7½@8c.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—FLOUR—Quiet; neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; easy; No. 2, 96½c; May, 94½c; June, 95½c; July, 97½c. Corn stronger; No. 2, 39@39c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c; white, 36½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 73c bid; No. 3 spring extra, 69c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.45 cash and May; $17.60 June. Lard—Prime steam, $6.30 cash and May; $6.40 June. Sweet-pickled hams firm; 11½@12c.

HOGS—Steady; $5.30@5.40.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8.—FLOUR—Dull but steady; unchanged; desirable trade.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red, May, $1.06@1.06½; June, $1.06½@1.07; July, $1.07@1.08; August, $1.02@1.03. Corn—Options dull; car lots quiet but steady; No. 2 yellow, 61c; steamer high mixed, 60½c; prompt shipment, 59½c; sail mixed, May, 60@60½c; June, 60½@60¾c; July, 61@61½c; August, 62@62½c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 36½c; No. 2 white, 41c; No. 3, cash, 34½c; May, 34½c; June, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 8½@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $17.50@18.00. Lard quiet and steady; steers, 6½@10½c; binds, 11@12c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and easy.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.15.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing dull; winter red, cash, 1.08 bid fresh; May, $1.08@1.08; June, $1.08@1.08½; July, $1.08@1.09; August, $1.09@1.09. Corn—Western higher and fairly active; mixed, spot, 48@48½c; May, 48@48½c; June, 48@48½c; July, 48@48½c; August, 48@48½c. Oats steady and quiet; Western white, 36@37c; Western mixed, 34@35c. Rye steady; 80@81c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easy.

COFFEE—Higher; Rio, 10c.

SUGAR—Higher; refined, 8½@8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.15.

BOSTON, May 8.—Arrived, ss Missouri; cotton; Boston, 1,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 161,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 458,000 bu; corn, 222,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and dull; No. 2 red, $1.10¾ cash; $1.16 bid; May, $1.12¾; June, 1.09@1.09½c; July, 1.06@1.06½c; August, 97½c year, closing dull; cash, $1.09@1.09¼; May, 1.09@1.09¼; June, 1.06@1.06½; July, 1.03@1.03½; August, 97½c year, closing dull; cash, $1.09@1.09¼; May, 1.09@1.09¼; June, 1.06@1.06½; July, 1.03@1.03½; August, 97½c year. Corn higher and quiet; cash, 41½@41¾c; May, 41½@41¾c; June, 41½@41¾c; July, 42@42½c; August, 42@42½c. Oats higher and dull; cash, 33½c; May, 34½c; June, 32½c year. Rye higher at 61c. Barley quiet at 60@62c.

LEAD—Easier at 3½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet at 10½c.

FLAXSEED—Nominal at $1.03.

HAY—Lower; timothy, $11.00@13.50.

BRAN—Lower at 80@82c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.70.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Steady and more doing. Pork, jobbing, $17.25@17.37½. Lard quiet, $6.50 asked. Bulk meats—Long clears, $5.40@5.45; short ribs, $5.50@5.62½; short clears, $5.75@5.80. Bacon active; long clears, $6.12½; short ribs, $6.20@6.25; short clears, $6.40@6.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower; $1.10 bid May; $1.12¾ bid June; 1.09@1.09½c July; 97½c August; 89½c year. Corn firm; 42½c May, 42½c June; 34½c July; 42c August. Oats dull and slow; 32½c May.

"UNCLE RUFUS."

Still a Candidate, but Friendly to His Competitors.

His Views from a "High Roost"—Sherman, Logan, Blaine, Edmunds, Hawley, and Arthur.

New York *Express:* Uncle Rufus Hatch has moved into his new quarters in the Washington Building, No. 1 Broadway. A reporter for the *Mail and Express* dropped in to see him Saturday about noon and found Uncle Rufus in an easy chair with a four-foot telescope resting on the window-sill, gazing intently o n the harbor and bay far out toward Sandy Hook. Uncle Rufus Hatch greeted the reporter cordially, and handing him the telescope, invited him to sweep the horizon and tell him if there was such another magnificent view to be had in the world. From this lofty eyrie, about 120 feet higher than Battery Park, Uncle Rufus looked down upon the busy scenes of Castle Garden, Governor's Island, with its forts and batteries, the long, shimmering stretch of the upper bay, over the hills of Staten Island, and the low, wooded knolls of Bay Ridge. Amid the busy fleet of passing vessels of all sizes and descriptions were seen the hulls of four great ocean steamers, plowing their way out to the ocean. Uncle Rufus extolled the glorious expanse of view until he had exhausted his stock of adjectives, and the reporter told him that "time was up."

"What was Uncle Rufus thinking about when I came in?" asked the reporter.

"I was thinking of the past and the future," said Uncle Rufus, "and I know of no place in New York where these ideas are so likely to crowd upon one as here at the Battery. Before me is the wild and picturesque bay into which Hendrik Hudson sailed 280 years ago. Then I am up here above all the noises of the street with the purest and best of air and light. What did you come to see me about?" turning sharply to the reporter.

"I came to ask if you were still in the Presidential race."

"Of course I am," said Uncle Rufus: "at least I think the public enthusiasm in my behalf is quite as great as it was a week ago."

"Mr. Hatch," said the reporter, "I want to ask you if you are a native of the West or the East? A great many people believe that you are from Illinois, because you are so constantly boosting that State. Others say that you are from the State of Maine."

HATCH VERSUS BLAINE.

"I really belong to both States. I hoed corn at 25 cents a day in the State of Maine before Jim Blaine was ever heard of. After that I went out wheat-raising in what are now the suburbs of Chicago; since then I have been farming down here in Wall Street."

"As you and Mr. Blaine there are both natives of Maine, how do you propose to divide the honors in this canvass?"

Well, just at present the honors are even, but as soon as the game opens I mean to take every trick. You see Blaine is working and engineering for the Republican nomination; Tilden, Payne, Hendricks and others are working for the Democratic nomination. I fancy that I am the people's candidate, and I expect to carry off the honors of both conventions. Mr. Tilden wants Tilden nominated. Mr. Blaine wants Blaine to pull through. The people want me."

"Then you don't suppose that yourself and

A. McClernand, of Illinois, announced a handsome in the grove near the church. oing everything to make it a The excursionists intend thwest and are seeking suita- ay will arrive at Little Rock

DEATH ROLL.

uben Taylor, icago's old settlers has gone nt majority. Reuben Taylor, spected citizen, died Wednes- ee, No. 714 Washington bou- age of 86 years. born in Albury, Vt., in 1798, nada when 22 years old, and s Pauline Eddy. He came to and at once entered a small what is now the western part vicinity of Ashland avenue. me of Astuland avenue was alled after Mr. Taylor's Chris- the street just west of it ulina, after Mrs. Taylor's this being the name it still ylor farmed this tract of ral years, and afterward real-estate business. After eer, in which he accumulated perty, he retired in 1875 from life. He was a member of the , and was for thirty years f the Church of the Atone- rwards became a part of St. hich church he was a member r his death. He was one of the of the Masonic body in this he rank of Knight Templar. ees which could be conferred ition he was genial and kind- e very popular with all who had his acquaintance. He leaves a ildren: C. M. Taylor, of Colo- Harnig, of Wisconsin; and Griswold and Mrs. M. Griswold.

ill occur at noon today from urch. The remains will be in- ill Cemetery.

SYLVANIA JUSTICE.

May 8.—[Special.]—The jury in man and Webber for the murder agreed at 8 tonight. Webber nd Hinman convicted of volun- ter. A motion for a new trial ury having scattered during the n was in the opera-house when ang. The play was suspended cement made from the stage nted.

vt's

received for these ry day (except Sunday) ts a line each insertion.

T AND FOUND.

KETBOOK CONTAINING $20 valuable paper, also card bearing bourbeau. Finder will be suitably ving same at Room 21 Pullman's Pa-

LE GRAYHOUND OF A DRIFT ray color, without mark, from No. et. Liberal reward will be paid for

D—FOR RETURN OF GRAY- , 1064 Madison-st.

INESS CHANCES.

OLAN'S, 130 DEARBORN-ST. se, elegant in every respect, rooms all ne; $2,000. room hotel in Chicago, with bar and

PORTUNITY TO START DRUG- e building on corner, built expressly ines; finest show-window in the city; TREETER & TUCKER, 134 State-st.

CO.: 154 LA SALLE-ST.: lease and furniture of good-paying t, South Side. and furniture of 30-room hotel. ; a rare bargain. $2,500, $3,000, $15,000; 000, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, $5,000. aming business worth $2,000. and feed store.

-CORNICE WORKS; COMPLETE hines, and tools of the late firm of Ar- riand; a splendid opportunity to enter For particulars apply to or A. S. CLAY, politan Block.

-COMMISSION BUSINESS ON ker-st., with two years' lease. Address office.

-OR EXCHANGE—A COMFORT- home; house, barn and five acres of ge of Shopiere, Rock County, Wis.; stock of goods, or house and lot om; 7 rooms, closets, etc., cistern and Send for photograph of place. Owner, FIELD, Beloit, Wis.

-OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICA- state, one stock of hats, caps, and gents' s, all the latest styles, all clear, and a great bargain at $8,200. Inventory fur- n hide. Apply to or address R. PLOCK 147 La Salle-st., basement.

E—A STOCK OF HARDWARE, 00, doing a good established business, Southern Wisconsin. For further par- " HARRY," care A. M. Daggett, Mad-

E—$3,000—DRY GOODS AND NO- loves; half cash, balance Dakota lands.

—SALOON; FIRST-CLASS; BUSI- ure, near City Hall; $5,000. J. S. CLARK, an Block.

E—MEAT-MARKET IN GOOD LO- Address M 25, Tribune office.

E—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A restaurant. Apply at 113 East Monroe.

E—STOCK AND LEASE OF LIV- ble, 270 and 272 Oak-st., near Clark; owner ly. Apply on the premises or to HARRY, Room 616 First National Bank Build-

E—HOTEL IN LOUISVILLE—A ne small hotel, 43 rooms, newly and ele- shed, centrally located, accessible by all depots and the exposition; rent low; partner with small capital; agreeable ant and continues (5 days. Address WETHER & DAVISON, Louisville, Ky.

PORTUNITY FOR ACTIVE, CAPA- ocratic journalist with small capital to newspaper in prosperous Democratic city emocratic paper in county. Address office.

BUYS STOCK OF GOODS, FIX- tures, and established business, worth y $2,500 a year. AGNEW & CO., 154 La

STORAGE.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, st Van Buren-st., established in 1870; ar- ; interested; facilities for the storage of ods; private compartments.

FOR FURNITURE, HUGGINS, apest and best in city; advances at low ATE PARK, 156 and 157 West Monroe-st.

AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, State-st., now and clean, for merchandise, . Advances made. STOREY & CLARK.

D—CHEAP STORAGE FOR FUR- , loft or basement. Address R., 161 La

GENTS WANTED.

WANTED—BEST THING OUT- sight. Send 25 cents for sample. L. D. neral Agency, Shirley-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PARTY this agency for Illinois of a guar- ssment Insurance Society of 5 years' ; will be made with the right party. ; experience, qualifications, refer- ddress, P. O. Box 222, New York.

OUSEHOLD GOODS.

LE—CHEAP, MARBLE-TOP SET niture complete for housekeeping; room ired. Room 24, over 94 Market-st.

D—TO BUY FOR CASH, GOOD e complete for housekeeping. Address office.

BOOKS.

PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE ES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

BOOKS FOR SALE—GREAT BAR- rains in old books. Cash paid for books. MILLER, No. 2 Arcade court.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSI- wealth, enemies, absent friends, law- death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. Ladies-st., a few doors south of Madison 10 9 p. m. 50c and $1. Call or write.

PROFESSIONAL.

ORICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 15 orn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' Business quietly and locally transacted.

MACHINERY.

D—CHEAP FOR CASH, TWO SEC- and lard coolers and two lard presses; ook for rocker, and a lot of butchers' e 21 91, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STEN- ographer and typewriter operator. Address R 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER by a young man that understands his business. Can furnish good city reference. R 124, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, temperate young man of experience, as book- keeper or some position of trust. References from former employers. Moderate salary; security if necessary. Address R 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OF A branch office by a young man of extensive ex- perience as manager of a branch office of a manu- facturing business. Can give best of reference and bonds if necessary. Address R 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 25; good business education; active; small salary expected; rapid writer; quick at figures. Ad- dress R 11, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man as foreman or burner in a brick-yard. Best of references. For city or country. Address A. H. Jr., 21 Fullerton-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERI- enced coachman: city or country. Best of refer- ences given. Address R 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; understands horses and car- riages; single. Good city references. R 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERI- enced coachman in private family. Best of city references. Address W., 641 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOURNALIST of 25 years' experience and four years as book-writ- er, editor, and proofreader on Hill's Manual, and Al- lum, Secrets of Success in Business, and Gaskell's. Has habits; good health. Have my own reference books. No night work. Address R 20, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK in a private family. Good city references given. Address E 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A POLISH GIRL —A good place as second girl or to do general housework; call at 15 Emma-st.; no cards; speaks German and English.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GOOD girls for light housework; can give references. Address 173 West Sixteenth-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD FITTER to go in family by the week. $1.50 per day. Ad- dress 154 Twenty-seventh-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as a private family to do plain family sewing and assist in care of children. Address or call for three days at 1734 Arnold-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT German nurse girl. References. 1617 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN (maiden), American, will take care of child. No objection to suburbs or seashore. E 11, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEED- ing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 159 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS domestics, nurses, maids, and governesses, with perfect references. Call on Miss W. C. CARPENTER, 1617 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR all kinds of housework can always be found at MRS. HANSEN'S Employment Office, 315 Noble-st., near Chicago-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY from Canada as companion or governess to young children. Highest reference given and required. M 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady stenographer and typewriter. Ad- dress O H 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND THOROUGH first-class bookkeeper with best of references. Address MORLEY BROTHERS, hardware dealers, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED, PRACTI- cal grocery delivery clerks: must be thoroughly acquainted with the entire West and North Divisions. Do not call unless you have these qualifications. C. H. SLACK, 79 State-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED bookkeeper to work on set of books during sick- ness of regular bookkeeper; state salary and refer- ences. Address R 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 OR 17 years old in office; must have some knowl- edge of bookkeeping and speak German. Good ref- erences required. Address C 76, Tribune office.

WANTED — A STENOGRAPHER; MUST write good hand and do accurate work; state salary expected. Address R 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREIGN IM- portation bookkeeper in a large dry-goods house; one that fully understands custom-house en- tries. Applicants must state their experience and references or no notice will be taken. Address D 63, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO dispose of a valuable patent. Fully perfected and in large demand. Liberal inducements offered to right party. Full particulars given. Address D 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PATENT right salesman; jobber preferred. Reference required. A rare chance for right party. Call at No. 239 State-st., Room 56, from 1 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN to sell a specialty of our own manufacture be- tween this city and Milwaukee, paying large return to the right man. Address C 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CIGAR SALESMAN FOR Western and Northwestern trade; a compe- tent man who has a trade can make satisfactory ar- rangements. C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING salesmen for a store in a city a short distance from Chicago. R 36, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE BOY for general office work. Answer in own hand- writing and give reference. Address D 12, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE BOY for general office work; must write a fair hand. Address E 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 TO 18 YEARS old to take care of a horse and work in a paint shop at 142 East Jackson-st. JAS. W. DWYER.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE BOY for general office work and errands. Answer in hand writing and give references. E 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART BOY IN ENGLEWOOD to read to shorthand writer evenings. Ad- dress R 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT BOY OF 16; PERMA- nent situation. WILSON BROS., 139 Wabash-av.

TRADES.

WANTED—CALCIMINERS AND FRESCO painters at SPIERLING & LINDEN'S, 333, Wa- bash-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO CAN MAKE neat copies of architectural drawings; low salary. Call with samples and kind of work, be- tween noon and 1 p. m. Union Foundry & Pullman Car Wheel Works, 408 First National Bank.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE UP AND RE- set cedar posts, and build about 120 feet fence near Union Park. Address E 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE FIRST-CLASS cabinetmakers. Apply to CLARK BROS. & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—HARNESSMAKER, STITCHER, on fine work and jobbing. 2125 Indiana-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO CARE FOR horse and cow and make himself useful around the house. Apply at 122 Quincy-st., near Fifth-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE the State agency for this State for our company. We have four classes, and insure in Class A Master Masons; Class B, their wives, sisters, mothers, or daughters; Class C, Master Mason and wife, joint policy; Class D, accident class, for Master Masons only. We are the only Masonic company in the world that has any of these classes. Address, inclosing stamp, W. A. MURRAY, Secretary and Manager National Masonic Co-operative Relief Association, Boston.

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our money-making business. Inexperienced persons clear $20 per cent profit; $8 a week easily made on $40 capital. Master Key Manufacturing Co., Write from any State for papers. Address SEWELL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED — GOOD SOLICITORS FOR A new and popular book. Call or address O. L. BARBER & CO., 56 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CAN- vassers for our new Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," containing illustrations from Harper's Weekly during the War. Liberal terms to the right man. HUBBARD BROS., 173 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF INTELLI- gence and good reference, willing to devote his entire time, for permanent engagement on the road; must be a worker; previous experience not indispen- sable. Apply after 9 o'clock, CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, 182 and 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BUTLER AND waiter. Must have good city references. Ap- ply Friday morning at 1836 Prairie-av.

WANTED—RAILROAD ENGINEER; GOOD draughtsman. Address R 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE grocery and market business. Apply at No. 877 West Polk-st., corner Ogden-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND to do washing for a small private family. Inquire at 614 East Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GEN- eral housework at 567 Carroll-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Call, with reference, at 571 Carroll-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 14 STATE-ST., A SEC- ond cook (woman); must be good on orders; permanent situation.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work; small family; light work. 675 West In- diana-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE- work; small family. 224 Wells-st., up one flight, front.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 2285 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS at 2317 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASH- er, and ironer; none other need apply. Refer- ences required. Apply at 2428 Prairie-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of a child; German preferred. Call at 2070 Groveland-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR NURSE AND LIGHT second work; Scandinavian or German pre- ferred. Call immediately. 453 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL to take care of children. Bring city references. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY BOOK- keeper and correspondent; must be quick and correct at figures and accustomed to business. Ad- dress R 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 LADIES; LIGHT AND steady home work; $1 to $2 daily; city or coun- try. Fancy-Work Emporium, 245 and 245 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT — HOUSE THOR- oughly refurnished; large and small rooms.

470 WABASH-AV—SECOND STORY FRONT room and others; fine table.

1352 WABASH-AV—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD WITH elegant front alcoves and other rooms; everything first-class.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS AC- commodations for first-class parties only.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT rooms, with board; also single room.

2222 WABASH-AV.—AN EAST-FRONT room or suite; also other pleasant rooms, suited for couples, with good board; house modern. MRS. COBURN.

3138 FOREST-AV—PLEASANT AND DE- sirable rooms, with first-class board.

WEST SIDE.

28 OGDEN-AV—FRONTING UNION PARK— House newly furnished. First-class table. De- sirable parties can secure board with home comforts.

258 ONTARIO-ST. — NEWLY-FURNISHED double room, with modern conveniences; also single rooms; first-class day board at reasonable prices.

295 SOUTH OAKLEY-AV—EAST FRONT alcove room. Hot and cold water baths, etc., on same floor with board for two.

477 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE, DE- sirable front room with board.

539 CARROLL-AV., NEAR ASHLAND— Large, convenient front parlor for gent and wife or gent, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

1001 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GOOD BOARD and pleasant furnished front room to gen- tlemen or gent and wife; private family; home cooking.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best ap- pointed family hotel in Chicago; rooms, board and suites may be engaged on application at office; spe- cial terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in location, un- excelled in accommodations for those seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for any time in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thompson's res- taurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOME COMFORTS ARE BEST OBTAINED by consulting our classified directory of 1,000 rooms; no charge. Room 71, 162 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMI- ly for man, wife, and child; price $15 per week.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS—FOR man, wife, and children 1 and 3 years old, vici- ity Marquette School; state terms, etc. Address R 34, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS IS SELDOM offered is now afforded those who wish to pur- chase a reliable second-hand piano or organ, as we have a large stock of second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new upright pianos, and also those which have been rented but a few months, and which have been returned to our store on account of May removals. All these instruments will be sold at a price that will insure their speedy sale. The follow- ing is a partial list:

SQUARES.	
1 Gilbert	$ 20
1 Newhall	75
1 Newton & Co	120
1 Great Union	125
1 P. Hale	135
1 Kimball	175
1 Gerald	185
1 Emerson	200
1 Steinway	225
1 Haslett, Davis & Co., $350, $400, and Keeper Block.	
UPRIGHTS.	
2 New York Piano Co	$125
1 Kimball	150
1 Hale Co	150
1 Emerson	200
1 Emerson	200
1 Geo. Steck Grand	300
ORGANS.	
$25, $30, $40, $50, and $60, on easy payments. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.	

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Upright and Square Pianos, Good as New, $75 to $200 Each. $10 Down, $5 Monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION, ATTENTION— SQUARE PIANOS, good as new, $125 to $175; $10 monthly payments. PARLOR ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, $25 cash and $5 monthly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CALL ON US— (ESTEY & CAMP.) DECKER BROS. PIANOS, HAINES PIANOS, MATTHUSHEK PIANOS, SIMPSON PIANOS. ESTEY ORGANS. We also have in stock several hundred STORY AND CAMP ORGANS. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190).

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 1,200 in use. Manu- factured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Un- limited warranty given. Get our prices before pur- chasing elsewhere. Warerooms 189 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW IM- proved uprights, fully equal to the best made; prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190).

"HAINES" "HAINES" BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD. CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low. Cash or monthly payments. Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards. NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET. HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 152 and 154 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE- sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs; Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS TAKEN AS part pay for new pianos; balance can be paid by small installments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS— PIANOS, PIANOS. EASY PAYMENTS, SQUARE DEALING. NO FANCY PRICES ASKED. Every Instrument Warranted as Represented. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 205 Wa- bash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 STREET-LAMPS for gas or gasoline; new and cheap. 40 Hu- ron-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW GALVANIZED iron tanks; two and three-barrel capacity, 40 Huron-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—LADY PIANIST TO GO TO A suburban town; a good salary given. Address D 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. A. R: IT CAME ALL RIGHT and has the best I ever received. Will come on 2 o'clock train Saturday.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF J. M. R., traveling in the name of J. Morell and wife. Address ARMAND, 475 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM- made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR SUC- cessfully removed at 1450 Wabash-av. Mrs. DR MEDICI. The art taught. Oxsyn balm by the pound.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUS- tom-made silk-sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dear- born-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVER- coat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe- st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., op- posite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk trim, worth $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, im- ported, and certainly would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $25; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Par- lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREAST- ed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First Nation- al Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appre- ciated; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IM- ported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUS- tom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18.50 BUYS A SPRING OVER- coat (full silk roll) in four different shades, cus- tom made, and worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $38 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 BUT- ton cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark, in col- ors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe- st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimere or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First Na- tional Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MEL- ton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVER- coat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, made to order, $35. Misfit Clothing Par- lors, 109 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Hav- erly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $4 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL- wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three dif- ferent styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL- wool spring overcoat, corkscrew worsted, silk trim, worth $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dear- born-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$20 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., oppo- site Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$8.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA- size custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere, corkscrew roll, custom-made for $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 109 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM- made pants, ordered for $6. Misfit Clothing Par- lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DON- NELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st. (between Madison and Washington).

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE or pianos, without removal; lowest rates allowed on goods securities. 93 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chat- tels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 822 Washington- st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 138 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison st., Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN $10 AND upwards on any good security at reasonable rates. No delay. Notes bought. 170 Madison-st., Room 11.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rates, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 139 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. 83 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

ANY AMOUNT ($25 TO $2,000) LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal or pub- licity, at low rates. 122 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. Call, pledge, get a ticket, and can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Estab- lished 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL AMOUNTS on short time on good collaterals; notes bought. Room 3, 80 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit at low rate of interest. Inquire at Union Trust Company, 152 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMIS- sions at lowest current rates of interest on im- proved real estate in sums of $1,500 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 31, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. TUTMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ES- tate at lowest rates. PETERSON & MAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT PARTY as partner in an old-established business with $12,000 capital; the increase of business necessitates more than one man to represent the firm. Address D 86, Tribune office.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000 to take half interest in gents' hats, caps, and furnishing goods in one of the best localities on the West Side. Must be able to furnish good references. Address E 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO THE RIGHT MAN with good references who favors brokerage busi- ness $2,000 will secure half interest in a rentable estab- lished business. Address E 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER AND CITY SALES- man. Call or address S. M., Windsor Hotel.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD PAYING IM- proved property for lots in a good location on South or West Side. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MACHINE-SHOP WITH power, tools, and fixtures, for house and lot. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A GOOD second-hand standing office desk 10 to 20 feet long. M. KUNKELA CO., 151 South Franklin-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2145 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. HAN- SOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN A first-class neighborhood on the South Side, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, 256 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISH- ed house, 267 Oakwood-boulevard; contains ten rooms besides bath-room; has furnace and hot wa- ter; is in first-class condition; also has large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 90 South Water-st., or 1145 Bow- en-av.

TO RENT—3205 LAKE-AV.—TWO-STORY, cellar, Gothic, mansard-roof brick house, twelve rooms, all modern improvements. Price $1,650. TURNER & BOND, 152 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 121 THIRTY-THIRD-ST.; $25; 10 rooms. Inquire of BOWEN, Room 16, 119 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence, No. 2235 Prairie-av., $50 per month; modern conveniences. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE 10-ROOM COTTAGE, 3417 Indiana-av.; hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. Inquire at 3233 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NO. 18 ALDINE-SQUARE. AP- ply to JOHN W. MARSH, 115 Monroe-st., or at No. 12 Aldine square.

TO RENT—2243 INDIANA-AV., FIVE-ROOM cottage in good repair, $20.

TO RENT—HOUSE, THREE STORIES AND basement, all or a part, 1728 Indiana-av.; also for sale, furniture therein, $300; pay in board. Call at 13 or 4.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: 7 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern im- provements, side location, first-class repair; only $35. 326 Campbell-av., new two-story pressed-brick, six rooms, modern improvements; only $25. These are very desirable rents.

TO RENT—HOUSES— 725 West Washington-st., 10-room stone-front; $35. 180 Park-av., 10-room frame and brick; all modern; $45. 420 Warren-av., 10-room frame, with barn corner Oakley; $25. And a fine lot of other houses on West Side. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—2-STORY AND basement brick houses, 8 and 10 Fillmore-st., to be put in good order. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CEL- lar stone-front, with barn, 191 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 1, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM COTTAGE on Idaho-st., bath, hot and cold water, near Og-

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Egypt and the Soudan—What the King of Egypt Demands of England—Other African News.

Tearful Executions in Hayti—Spanish Trade—A Lucky Austrian Burgomaster—Chinese Intelligence.

CAIRO, April 24.—The meeting at the Palace today was attended by the members of the Ministry still by Sherif, Riaz, Sultan, Omar, Lutfi, Khairi, and Sabet Pashas. It assembled in the presence of the Khedive at 10 o'clock and closed at noon, but the greater portion of the time was apparently passed in waiting for two of the members, and the whole of the formal proceedings occupied only twenty minutes.

The difficulty of stating the precise nature of the observations made at a meeting at which I was not present is increased by the apparently contradictory impressions of what passed which were carried away by the different members who were present. But from subsequent conversation which I had with the majority of them, it would appear that each had managed in a short period to express his views with considerable frankness, if not at great length.

Basing my report on these not entirely satisfactory foundations, it would appear that Nubar Pasha opened the proceedings by declaring with much solemnity the important subject of discussion in the form of a conundrum: "Given, that Khartoum, Berber, and Dongola will fall into the hands of the Mahdi, what measures will be necessary to preserve order in Upper Egypt?" The company appeared to be surprised at the nature of the communication, to receive which some of those present had come a considerable distance; but they replied almost unanimously, "It must be preserved by force."

Nubar Pasha blandly inquired what particular force they recommended the employment of, to which Riaz Pasha replied, "That is your affair." Another person present having irreverently stated his conviction that they could not make an omelet without eggs, Riaz Pasha interrupted: "You ask us what force. I ask you what force we possess? For what are you paying £38,000 monthly? Are you a Government? Have you a voice?" Sherif Pasha explained that he had done his utmost to induce the English Government to send troops long ago, but he had understood that Nubar Pasha had settled the entire question by abandoning the Soudan.

Nubar Pasha thought that the discussion was straying from the point, and he reminded the members that the object of calling the meeting was to ask their advice. Riaz Pasha replied: "Why do you call us? Have you not an institution called an Assemblée Générale?" Nubar Pasha explained that the body referred to was not competent.

Riaz Pasha thereupon expressed his disbelief that any of Lord Dufferin's institutions could prove incompetent to effect any reform which might be necessary. Nubar Pasha having referred to the exceptional state of the country, Riaz Pasha recommended that the exceptional state of the country should be rectified by the avoidance of exceptional government. He continued:

"The errors are the errors of England. The disorganization, anarchy, and brigandage throughout the country—all this is due to England's policy, and England must find the remedy, not we. I told you this from the beginning. I told Lord Dufferin; I told Sherif Pasha; and I should like to see the former and remind him of my conversation, and show him his repressed regret."

Sherif Pasha was understood to say that any progress made should be gradual, to which Nubar Pasha replied:

"There exists no middle course. I do not understand terms like 'Protectorate.' You have only two courses. You can annex the country outright as Queen Victoria did Lower Scinde and branch; that I understand. The other plan is to leave it absolutely to a native administration. Take your choice; all else is madness."

I understand that the official account of the result of this important council is that the rebellion must be suppressed, and advice to be obtained when England chooses to find it.

An English officer, with considerable experience of the Soudan, and a friend of Gen. Gordon, assures me that he considers he possesses abundant proof that Zebehr Pasha is now intriguing in the Soudan, and that he is responsible for the recent risings to the north of Khartoum.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S MAP OF AFRICA.

PARIS, April 25.—A French merchant in Western Africa has been presented, says the *Republique Francaise*, by M. Da Costa Soares with Livingstone's map of South Africa. It measures about four feet by three feet; was drawn up by hand under Livingstone's directions on a sheet of paper gummed on canvas, and is annotated by him and his companions. The blank spaces are filled with interesting geographical and ethnological memoranda. The lights of the mountains, names of tribes, and meteorological observations are inserted, as also the navigable parts of rivers and plans of future explorations. This interesting relic, which was used by Livingstone for many years, has been shown to the Paris Geographical Society, and is now the property of a Deputy, who highly values it.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH IN EGYPT.

BERLIN, April 24.—A semi-official writer in the *Cologne Gazette* complains that the International Board of Health in Egypt has lost its specific character through the undue predominance in it of English influence, which would subordinate all other sanitary measures proposed for the benefit of all Europe to the interests of English commerce. In substantiation of this charge the writer refers to the occurrence of cholera on board the British troopship Crocodile during its late passage through the canal, after the vessel had received a clean bill at Suez, and he considers this reprehensible conduct to the fact that while all the other Powers have only one vote on the Board of Health, Egypt has nine, all of them being at the unconditional disposal of England, who has also managed to make one of her subjects President.

BANKRUPT EGYPT.

BERLIN, April 25.—The *Post* hears that the Emperor has now approved in principle the plan for resuscitating the Prussian Council of State as drawn up in accordance with the suggestions of Prince Bismarck and submitted to him by President Simson, of the Supreme Imperial Court at Leipsic, the greatest practical jurist in Germany.

A telegram from London published in the *Political Correspondence* fully confirms the information and states that the loan which must be effected in order to discharge Egyptian obligations is fixed in the memorandum at £8,000,000. The Note itself begins by explaining the unfortunate financial position of Egypt and enumerating the causes which have produced it, and ends by proposing a conference of the Powers, in London or Constantinople, solely in order to make those amendments in the Law of Liquidation which are necessary to enable Egypt to fulfill her obligations.

THE HAYTIAN MASSACRES.

MADRID, April 25.—The Havana press gives horrible details of the massacres which have continued without intermission since the suppression of the rebellion in Hayti. All who had taken part in the insurrection are being shot in the most cruel manner. Tied to trees, they form targets for the soldiery, who begin by firing at the lower parts of the legs, gradually raising the aim to the body and breast, and, if the victim still exist, until the head has been reached and pierced.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 25.—Today's Madrid *Gazette* contains two royal orders tending to facilitate commercial transactions and the transport of goods to different points of the peninsula; one declaring that goods conveyed in Spanish vessels which have touched at Portuguese ports do not lose their nationality on arriving again in Spain; the other permitting the transport in bond from one part of Spain to another via the Portuguese railways. These two orders, taken in conjunction with the decision to reform the customs regulations, as already telegraphed, point to a decided liberal tendency on the part of the Conservative Government in practical matters affecting the development of Spanish interests.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 24.—Yesterday a commission-aire delivered at the municipal offices a packet addressed to the Burgomaster. Inside were 100,000 florins of gold rentes and a letter stating that the money was destined for some charitable foundation in the Town of Vienna to be named by the Burgomaster. Another sealed letter was inclosed, as to which the donor expressed a wish that it should only be opened in Lent, unless the sender (who has given no name, and requests that no inquiries should be made after him) should give other directions in the meantime. A torn piece of printed paper was found on the sealed letter, and it was requested that the cover should be opened when any one brought the other portion of the torn scrap. The Burgomaster informed the Town Council and the Municipal Cashier of what had occurred.

CHINA.

PARIS, April 26.—The Havas Agency publishes a telegram from Shanghai, dated today, which communicates states that, according to news from Pekin, nothing has yet been done by Prince Chun betokening any change in the foreign or home policy of the Government. The prevalent rumors of the sentencing of Governors and officers to death are at least premature.

The Chinese officials deny the assertions telegraphed to the European press concerning the alleged warlike tendencies of Prince Chun; and they contradict the statement that he has ever manifested hostile feelings either towards France or towards Russia.

They accuse the Anglo-Chinese press of spreading the most erroneous ideas on the situation of China and respecting the Chinese Government. They point out as a notorious mistake the alleged coexistence of two Empresses, and the stories, repeated by the Hong Kong newspapers, as to the circumstances marking the accession of the young Emperor Kuang-Su. There is only one Empress in China —namely: the Empress Regent, wife of Sien Feng, whose supreme authority is only tempered by that of the Cabinet, which was long presided over by Prince Kung, and is now directed by Prince Chun, father of the young Emperor.

The last news from Pekin is that the new Government has just decided on the addition of two new members to the Tsung-li-Yamen. This body will, therefore, henceforth contain nine members instead of seven. The two members-elect are high officials of Pekin, known for their experience in foreign politics, and reputed to be rather favorable to the party which wishes for peace and a good understanding with foreigners.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist General Conference at Philadelphia—Bishops to Be Elected Next Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 8.—The Conference of the Methodist Church reassembled this morning, Bishop Hurst in the chair. The Rev. William Taylor, of South India, conducted the devotional exercises.

The report by the Committee on Episcopacy, recommending Thursday, May 15, at 10 o'clock, for the election of Bishops, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Memorials for Deceased Members, recommending memorial service for such members Tuesday morning, was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. G. Crawford, of New York, offered a resolution that the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to consider the expediency of amending the discipline by striking out the clause authorizing the appointment of missionaries to neglected portions of the city. He did not favor the removal of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Judge Sibley, of Ohio, moved that the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to consider and report upon the limitation time for Bishops hereafter elected, and whether twelve years should not be the time. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

The Rev. William Swendella, of Philadelphia, moved that the delegates be authorized to add to their expenses the amount paid for meals when their time is so occupied with the business of the conference and committees as to be unable to reach their homes in the city. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, of New York, moved an amendment that the amount not exceed 75 cents. The resolution was adopted with what the Bishop called "the 50-cent amendment."

Morris R. Locke, of the Southern Illinois, moved the reference to the Committee on Revivals of the matter of the use of Methodist hymnals. Amendments were offered relative to its reference to the Committee on Itinerancy and Sunday-schools. The Rev. C. C. McCabe, of New York, said the people will sing such hymns as they please, no matter what the conference says.

A delegate asked, If the Methodist hymnal was placed in the pews would it not be used by the congregation? The Rev. Dr. McCabe said a number of books of the "Voice of the Heart," consisting of extracts from the Methodist hymnal, had been placed in the Association Hall, and all but five had disappeared. [Laughter.] The Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of Baltimore, said he found one of the books in his seat, and supposed it was a present. The Rev. William Swendella, of Philadelphia, said there could be no surer way of breaking down the book of discipline than by putting in it laws that cannot be executed. The matter of hymnals was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

The Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates reported that they had selected Thursday evening, May 15, for the reception, at the Arch Street Church, of the delegates of the church in the South and of the delegates from the church in Canada.

The Rev. H. W. Key, of Tennessee, offered a resolution protesting against changing the name of the Freedman's Aid Society. The matter was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

General Synod of the Reformed Church.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—To-day the report of the Committee on Rules of Order was adopted. The Treasurer reported that the receipts since the last meeting of the General Synod were $8,933; expenditures, $2,809. The last General Synod made an appropriation of $700 for church extention which had not been paid because there would not be enough remaining to meet all the expenses of printing, etc. Rider Gross was reelected Treasurer. The Rev. Dr. Kneiss presented a memorial for a monument to Caspar Olivanus, one of the early fathers of the church at Heborn, Germany, and stated that only $200 had been contributed. His tomb had fallen into decay, and as the spirit of reform had almost died out in Germany an appeal had been made from the church in that country for aid. After a short discussion the subject was dropped. Adjourned until to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States met tonight in triennial session. The Rev. Dr. Bausman, of Reading, Pa., preached, giving the history of the church in this country 200 years ago. There were now about 150,000 members, and fully 100,000 more who contributed to the support of the church and attended upon its ministrations. There was a deficiency in the ministers in districts already occupied, and fully 200 more were required. At the close of the address the synod was called to order by the Stated Clerk, the Rev. J. H. Heiter, of Miamisburg, O. In the absence of the President—the Rev. J. H. Good, of Tiffin, O.—the Rev. Dr. Bausman was called to the chair. On the call of the roll all of the synods were found to be represented, and, with a few exceptions, all classes. An adjournment was had until tomorrow.

German Evangelical Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The German Evangelical Conference of the Second District of North America began today with an attendance of fifty-five ministers and a large number of visitors. Kentucky, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois are included in the district. The Rev. Mr. Deltz, of New Albany, preached the opening sermon. The Rev. C. Kranz, of Louisville, Ky., filled the chair in the absence of the President, and the Rev. Otto Brenhaus, of Lynnville, Ind., served as Secretary.

The Southern Baptists.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—On the reassembling of the Convention of Southern Baptists this morning, additional delegates reported, making the number present 600. During the session a cablegram was received from Dr. Yates, missionary at Shanghai, dated today, which read: "Greenland's icy Mountains," referring to the well-known missionary hymn. The convention sang the hymn, and the President responded to Dr. Yates, "The Joyful Sound Proclaim."

American Bible Society.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the Directors of the American Bible Society took place today. The annual report showed that during the last year 1,357,051 copies had been distributed in this country and 451,164 abroad. The report contains an appeal for more generous contributions to the fund or the work of the society will be greatly curtailed.

American Congregational Union.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The American Congregational Union held its annual meeting today. The total receipts for the year were $105,377; expenditures, $117,514. Money grants were made to 103 churches and $4,822 for building parsonages.

African Methodists.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—At the African Methodist Episcopal Conference today Bishop Moore was chosen Chairman. The Committee on Rules reported, and routine business was transacted.

FREE-TRADE REPUBLICANS.

Why the Democratic Party Has No Policy Except Hunger for Office.

New York *Evening Post*: The following letter comes from a well-known Southern politician:

To the Editor of the Evening Post—SIR: Can you explain a mystery that puzzles me? Half the Nation believe that our revenue should be raised so as to protect, encourage, and maintain American manufactures. With this half agree Blaine, Arthur, Logan, Edmunds, and substantially the whole Republican party. The other half believe that the tariff is primarily solely for revenue, with just such protection as incidentally must arise from any tariff whatever. With this half agree Bayard, McDonald, Morrison, Carlisle, and all the Democratic leaders, and substantially the whole party. This is really the line of demarcation between the parties. Now, please explain to me why it is that no Republican journal (as, for instance, the *Evening Post*, New York *Times*, New York *Herald*, Chicago *Tribune*, etc.) ever proposes boldly to support the party which it believes to be right, and opposes the party it believes to be wrong, upon that which must be for years to come the question of questions, dominating and controlling all others? Is there any country in the world like ours in which such a thing as a failure on the part of representative journals to support the party which advocates their views is possible? Why is this so with us? Are Carlisle, Bayard, McDonald, and Morrison disloyal to the Union, or ever likely in any event to be so? An answer will oblige

JACKSON, Miss., April 21, 1884. C.

The answer is easy enough. In the first place we think few Republicans would admit our correspondent's premise that the issue to be correct, now, for instance, would accept the statement that the half of the Nation which believes in the tariff for revenue only is to be found in the Democratic party and the half which believes in a tariff for protection is to be found in the Republican party. The lines which divide people on the tariff question are, indeed, notoriously more coincident with the party lines. There are both Democratic protectionists and free-traders and Republican protectionists and free-traders.

Granting, however, that the Democratic party contains more revenue reformers than the Republican party, the question remains as to whether it contains enough to make it possible to consider it even in a rough way the party of revenue reform. This, too, must be answered in the negative. The Democratic party has never since the War ventured to take the field, either through its platforms, its stump, or its legislation, as a party of free trade or low duties. The feeble attempt it made to do so in 1880 was abandoned before the canvass was half over. Consequently no Republican who considered the tariff the most important question of the day has been able since 1861 to feel sure, if he gave in his adhesion to the Democrats on the approach of any electoral contest, that he would not find himself thrown ignominiously into the ditch before it was over and left to find his way back to his own party in the wretched character of an undeceived renegade.

The attempt the Democrats are now making may be more sustained and more successful, but confidence is of course a plant of slow growth. A considerable portion of the party evidently wishes it to fail, and is afraid to go into the Presidential campaign on the tariff issue. They may yet succeed in depriving the Morrison bill of all its valuable features.

[If the *Post* had waited one day before replying to C. it could hold up before his horrified gaze the bloody head of the Morrison bill, cut from its body by the strokes of Democratic scimiters, showing that the Democrats were murderously hostile not only to revenue reform but to any reduction of tariff War taxes. —ED.]

No party can earn a character for sincerity on any subject in six months. Most Republican free-traders will be disposed to wait until the Democrats have boldly fought out a Presidential contest on the tariff issue in which it is before throwing in their fortunes with them, even if free trade were what they considered the gravest question in the politics of the day.

This brings us to what is perhaps the most important point of all. The number of those Republicans who consider free trade and revenue reform so serious a question of the day as to make a vote in comparison of little moment is very small. Most of them seek from the party they put or keep in power that kind of soundness which in an individual would be described by the term good character —that is, they want to be sure that it gets its impulse and direction from the more intelligent, industrious, thrifty, orderly, and in the best sense of the word conservative portion of the community—the portion which finds its political satisfaction mainly in seeing the laws faithfully executed, the public moneys honestly collected and spent, the fruits of honest labor secured to the owner, and peace maintained with the outer world. To this class the Democratic party during the last quarter of a century offered little inducement to join them. They had a great chance on the question of civil-service reform, which has taken such a strong hold of the public mind, but they deliberately put it aside. To have taken hold of this after the War and made it a sort of support for the State strength of which the recent legislation in this State is such a striking proof, but since its inception have mainly occupied themselves in obstructing and ridiculing it. The credit they might have got from Mr. Pendleton's share in it they have deliberately refused by repudiating him and trying to excinde him from public life.

In fact, the only thing they have offered revenue reformers as an inducement to join them has been "harmony," as if harmony were in itself a supreme political good. But of course nobody can be tempted by harmony without asking what the harmony is about. Harmony in itself—meaning the absence of differences—cannot succeed one McGlynn in music. When anybody asks what Democratic harmony means the answer has always to be a general agreement that it would be nice to get the offices away from the Republicans and divide them, without reference to the public interest, among the Democratic politicians. To this kind of harmony, however, almost everybody who cares for good government in these times prefers discord, and discord is now what all Democrats who love their party ought to try for. The road to success lies through it.

SENDING NO MINISTER TO GERMANY.

Syracuse *Standard*: Mr. Smalley, the New York *Tribune's* London correspondent, whose un American way of thinking is perceived by every paper but the one that employs him, writes that "Berlin letters express the hope that America will speedily replace Mr. Sargent," and suggests that some one likely to be agreeable to Prince Bismarck should be sent to Germany at once. The American people dislike to differ with Correspondent Smalley, understanding the immense disadvantage at which the wisest nations appear when they fail to agree with that gentleman; but they have deen considering this matter of sending another Minister to Berlin, and they are not yet resolved to do it. They perfectly comprehend the difficulty between Prince Bismarck and Minister Sargent, and they fully sustained their representative in the conduct that gave offense to the Chancellor. The fact that Sargent's post was made intolerable by the insults of a gilded boor and a servile press may afford Mr. Smalley a reason why another man should be instantly dispatched to the vacant place, but to genuine Americans it is a reason why that post should be left unoccupied for a season. Mr. Smalley's idea regarding the first qualification of a United States Embassador at a European Court is not the idea of his countrymen. They do not deny the value of good manners or undervalue tact; but they recognize as the most important qualification the very devotion to their interests and courage in exhibiting that devotion which were a ground of offense to the German Prince. Their choice will not be a supple toady if they have anything to do with the selection of the next person to take the German Legation. It is for the nations with which we maintain diplomatic relations to say whether they wish to entertain a Minister from the United States at their courts on the terms on which representatives from other nations are received. If the ability to flatter a foreign Government be an indispensable characteristic in the citizen who is to succeed Mr. Sargent, why not appoint Mr. Smalley himself? He has shown by his loyalty to the present Liberal Ministry of Great Britain how well he would satisfy his own notion of what an Embassador should be and do. Many persons who have read his comments on English and Angio-Irish politics believe him capable of almost any genuflexions. He ought to be able to conciliate the Teutonic tyrant.

A FIGHT IN THE SOUDAN.

Army and Navy Gazette (London): We have seen an extremely interesting letter from an officer of the Forty-second, from which we venture to give the following extract in the hope that the graphic account of the "rally" and of the repulse will be read with pleasure by the friends of the officers named, and by a wider circle than it was intended for: "All Wadbourne, to repl. on sats.

Pearce—1,347, Dewey vs. Beasley; decree of sale.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,307, Yates vs. Barnes; pt. to file cross-bill and rule on same. 1,320, Same; bill to sus. in 20 days after service of notice.—1,324, Schulte vs. Schulte; dmr.—1,792, Smith vs. Smith; dmr.—1,736, O'Day vs. O'Day; dmr. & a. l. appnt. for William Lawrason O'Day, and rec. to Magruder.—1,805, Mullins vs. Murphy; dmr. and rec. to Magruder.—1,807, Camden Blk. of Commerce vs. Pierce; rel. to Custer.—1,808, Donahue vs. Bonner; dmr. cert. dmr.—1,781, Egan vs. dmr. all dmrs. g. a. l. appnt. for Emma B. Munn and ass. 8d.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

8,295—Louis D. Webster vs. James A. Miller. Asst., $500. Lewis D. Webster, pro. se.

8,296—Bill. Withheld for service.

8,297—L. B. Mantonya vs. the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Appeal.

8,298—The People ex. rel. George McGuire vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Petition for writ of habeas corpus. G. H. Kettelle, atty.

8,299—Robert Smith, administrator of the estate of John Smith, deceased, vs. Pennsylvania Company. Trespass, $5,000. Egbert Jamieson and E. F. Runyan, attys.

8,300—C. G. Dixon & Co. vs. Archibald Campbell. Assl., $1,000. C. G. Dixon, pro. se.

8,301—William Wassermann vs. Viltem and Josefa Pisiacek. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $200 on Lot 13, Block 13, School Section Addition. A. E. Howe, solr.

8,302—German-American Publishing Company vs. Washington Hesaing. Same. Same, atty.

8,303—Florence L. Robbins vs. Carl Feige. Appeal.

8,304—Albert J. Hamilton vs. Mary Ann Burbridge. Bill for divorce for desertion. Thomas Morrison, solr.

8,305—E. S. Kirkland vs. Ebenezer W. Russell. Asst., $600. Bangs & Kirkland, attys.

8,306—Asst. Withheld for service.

8,307—Asst. Withheld for service.

8,308—Asst. Withheld for service.

8,309—Replevin. Withheld for service.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—7,470, Wilson vs. Hanchett; lv. to amend affi. and writ.—7,439, McKindley vs. Gottheimer; suit dis. for non-compl. rule Apl. 7 and judgment vs. plff. for costs.—7,440, Christensen vs. Howe; mo. to set aside judgt. withd. and writ styd. to May 12.—7,383, Benedict vs. Bondsell; suit dis., each pty. to pay own costs.—7,384, Same vs. Same; suit dis. &c.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—7,397, Bliss vs. Gaffney; suit dis. n. c.—8,062, Howard vs. Maguire; dmr. set aside, execution and writ of deft. sus., and Ellen Maguire, admx., sub. as pty. deft.—7,870, O'Brien vs. Flynn; mo. to set aside dmr. appl. and reinst. bond allowed out on the same.—7,885, Chicago & St. L. & P. R. R. Co.; suit dis. n. c.—8,096, Cobb vs. Mapleston Appliance Company; same.—4,518, Chicago Stamping Company vs. Travis; ped. under.—4,913, Curran vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; ped. to be taken up on 5 days' notice.—4,982, Bauer vs. Brink's Express Company; put on call as to.—5,000, Same vs. Same; ped. vs. Jewett; lv. to jury to seal verdict.

Judgment—4,916, American Mining & Stamping Company vs. Herbert C. Ayer; judgt. on verdict, $30,145.18.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,528, Hubka vs. Rathmell; cross-bill ref. to Windes to rep'l. Edgar.—1,912, Bullard vs. Bullard; pet. want a mas.—1,936, Janisch vs. Phillips; ped. under rule.—436, Brown vs. Kellam; lv. to Mary De Mare to become pty. to the suit, without pred. to orders and decrees heretofore ent. and rule to ans. her cross-bill in 20 days.—1,963, Ward vs. Ward; dmr. defts. and ref. to Walker.—67, McManaman vs. Blocks; dis. c. c. want equity.—320, Palmer vs. Plamondon; ped. to foot cal.—1,911, Bell vs. Bell; dmr. James H. Keeler and George Earll to cross-pets. of Kerfoot, lv. to amd. description of propty. in orig. pets. and all pldgs. to std.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,572, Lemoy vs. Lemoy; lv. to amd. bill instr.—1,102, Novotny vs. Taussig; bill dis. want pros. on call.

Decree—2,584, Lynch vs. Lynch; decree of foreclosure.

Divorces—2,532, John Regan vs. Jennie Regan; decree of divorce for adultery.—2,479, Caroline Loewe vs. William Loewe; same, drunkenness.

County Court—New Suits.

4,819—Neill McCoull vs. Abraham S. Esmay; covenant; damages, $250. Attachment for $175.

4,820—James S. Mellstrup to J. F. W. Olson, assignee. Assignment for the benefit of creditors. J. L. Allen, atty.

4,821—Abram Robinofsky vs. Wolf Herstein. Appeal.

4,822—John Wilson Jr. vs. William and Augusta M. Garner, Annette Dreyer, and Adalaide Carter. Asst., $1,000.—Jay Warner, atty.

4,823—Bill. Withheld for service.

4,824—Thomas Campbell vs. James I. Nesmith and Charles W. Perkins. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,686, In re vol. assgt. Graf, Abramson & Co.; hrg. for file and record ratification of Isaac Abramson of assignment.

Insane cases—4,427, Emma Bean; insane and not a pauper.—4,252, Pat. Lanahan; same.—4,253, Mary Nathan; same.—2,457, Anna Boettcher; same.—2,459, J. E. Beverly; same.—2,460, John Poliuska; same.—2,461, Barbara Horn; same.—2,462, Mary Ann Hamm; insane and a pauper.—2,463, Charles Lencier; same.—2,464, John Ziska; same.—2,470, Augusta Schulz; same.—2,481, William Mary Kenhoff; same.—2,482, Gallagher; same.—2,484, Patrick Lanahan; same.—2,485, Felix McNally; case contd.—2,486, Orrin H. Crotser; verdict insane, not a pauper, and rec. to L. by Crotser.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Est. John Baird; will proven and letters test. to Jennet Baird, ind. bond $10,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.

Administration—Est. John Casper Houser; letters to Elizabeth Houser; bond $1,000 apvd.—Est. John Schaefer; for sale of real est. apvd.—Est. Leander W. Clark; letters to Jane Clark, bond $3,000 apvd.—Est. Henry C. De Wild; letters to Mary A. De Wild; bond $400 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Patrick Fitzpatrick; letters to Margaret Fitzpatrick, bond $6,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.

Orders—Estate D. A. Stearns; pla. ctin. vs. Charles W. Chase and T. L. Gibson, rec'r; May 12, 2 p. m.—Est. William Raymond et al., minors; hrg. for sale of real est. apvd.—Est. Leander W. Clark; letters to Jane Clark, bond $3,000 apvd.—Est. Henry C. De Wild; letters to Mary A. De Wild; bond $400 apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Patrick Fitzpatrick; letters to Margaret Fitzpatrick, bond $6,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.

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Estate of Jacob Berner, minor; ord. ent. for liv. to comp. suit.—Est. Carol Gaytes; clm. of L. C. Pardee alld. for $4,158.—Est. Elizabeth Burns; hrg. for sale of real est. apvd. and pf. heirsp.—Est. Patrick Fitzpatrick; letters to Margaret Fitzpatrick, bond $6,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.

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